FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TIRANA RADIO CRITICIZES SOVIET TROOPS 'BORDERING' POLAND

AU041731 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Agencies report new massive concentrations of troops and military equipment by the Soviet social imperialists in areas bordering Poland. The fact that they are being concentrated only a few days following large-scale maneuvers carried out by the aggressive Warsaw Pact bloc shows that what we are confronted with here are not merely open demonstrations of force, but also efforts to test in practice plans to carry out combined fighting operations in these areas.

In their efforts to involve their allies in all possible fighting theaters in Europe and throughout the world, Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, commander of the Soviet Navy, recently visited Poland and East Germany. The major theme of his discussions on this occasion pertained to the further coordination of their fleets in the Baltic Sea.

EDUCATION MINISTER DEPARTS FOR KOSOVO

AU061540 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture, left today to visit Kosovo at the invitation of Imer Jaka, secretary of education, science and culture of the autonomous socialist province of Kosovo. She is accompanied by education and culture authorities. On hand to bid farewell to the minister were Rahman Hanku, minister of construction; Aleks Buda, chairman of the academy of sciences; Ksenofon Nushi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Petrit Radovicka, rector of Tirana University; Lili Zhamo, deputy minister of education and culture; Dritero Agolli, chairman of the union of writers and artists, and other comrades. Also present to bid farewell was Branko Komatina, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ATA OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

AU041544 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Oct 80

["The Great Natural Riches Are Ever More Extensively Being Exploited By Albania Industry"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana 4 Oct (ATA)--Recently the Albanian specialists built and put into exploitation a new industrial project in the district of Fier. It is the factory for the production of carboxyl methyl cellulose, which will cease being imported. It is a necessary substance for the oil and textile industries.

Meanwhile, many industrial works for the processing and exploitation of the numerous natural riches have been built self-reliantly. Thus with the commissioning of various projects of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine in Elbasan, the national economy will be supplied with nickel and cobalt, besides pig-iron and steel. Likewise, the new ferro-chromium, pyrometallurgy, the chemical, oil processing, building material industries and other branches etc. have been built.

The creation and development of new branches of industry in Albania has been done over the five year plans of the socialist construction on the basis of the utilization of the country's raw material and natural riches. To this end serves also the development of the mining industry. Thus, from 5-6 minerals which were recognised and work went on for their discovery during the first five year plan, now work is going on for the research and discovery of industrial and geological reserves of about 40 minerals. Likewise, from 203 existing primitive mines in the pre-liberated Albania, now about 100 modern mines have been commissioned or are under construction. A significant index in this direction is also the fact that in 1979 coal industry as against 1960, increased approximately 4.6 times, that of chromium 4.5 times, of copper approximately 28 times, etc. Meanwhile oil industry has developed to such a degree that not only meets all the needs of the people's economy, but also those of export.

Likewise, on the basis of the great water resouces, a series of hydropower stations which have made possible the country's complete electrification since 10 years ago, the fulfillment of the ever growing needs of the economy and of the inhabitants for electric power as well as the export of a considerable quantity of electric energy, have been built in Albania.

Albania extensively exploits such riches as chromium ore, iron-nickel ore, pyrite, copper, gas, coal etc. The quantity of the processed and enriched useful minerals has kept increasing constantly from one year to the other. To this end there have been built many upgrading factories of copper, chromium, coal, iron-nickel, quartz etc. as well as selection installations near the mines. Thus 70 percent of the copper ore extracted, 20 percent of chromium, 40 percent of coals extracted were upgraded this year.

In a not distant future, Albania will be able not only to upgrade all the poor minerals, but also the rich ones, turning them into concentrates of great value.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE, NEW DUTIES OF PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

AU031437 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Know and Fully Implement the Duties of the People's Councils"]

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the People's Assembly recently endorsed the new duties of the people's councils of the villages, united villages, city quarters, cities and the Tirana city quarters. These are a subsequent development and enrichment of the previous duties in conformity with present standards and requirements in order to raise the activity of the people's councils to a higher level. The new duties were drafted on the basis of party directives and Comrade Enver's teachings to continually raise the role of the people's councils in full compliance with the constitutional principle that the people's councils are organs of state power governing the administrative-territorial units with the wide participation of the working masses... They direct all the social life, in the political, economic, socio-cultural spheres, in the defense of the country and the protection of the socialist judicial order, reconciling local interests with general state ones.

Our party has devoted and is still devoting particular concern to the revitalization, revolutionaization and elevation of the role of the people's councils as important state organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat and as direct representatives of the people elected by them. This is a practical implementation of Marxist-Leninist principles in the matter of government for the uninterrupted democratization of its organs. The new duties of the people's councils will also serve to further strengthen the democratic nature of our people's regime and to further revitalize the life of the people's councils.

Knowledge of the duties of the people's councils should not be limited only to elected representatives. It should be developed also by the wide masses of electors, with the aim that, by better knowing the tasks of the people's councils and councillors, they may play their own irreplaceable role in ensuring the best possible implementation of those tasks.

Likewise, the executive committees of the district people's councils and the central government departments face major current tasks. In conformity with duties, they should reexamine the legal acts deriving from them and make relevant changes, while simultaneously taking necessary organizational measures to fully implement the duties of the people's councils.

The duties of the basic organs should be well known by the elected representatives and functionaries in the district government organs, because the better they know these duties, the better will they be able to assist the basic organs in knowing and implementing them and the better will they be able to stop the breaches of these duties. [paragraph continues]

As practice has shown until now, in certain cases, the district people's council executive committees and its sections and the apparatus officials do not know the duties of the people's councils as they should. That is then accompanied in practice by underrating the people's councils and by breaches of their duties. This is reflected in the denial, refusal or breach of these duties by the district government organs, especially by the executive committees. Such cases have been stumbled upon, for example, in the work practice of the district government executive organs of Tirana, Shkoder and some other districts, supposedly because "certain basic organs lack skill" and so forth. The possibility that one or more councillors at the base may lack necessary governing experience, and this also applies to district government organ cadres, is not excluded. The solution here does not lie in taking duties away from them; on the contrary, it lies in providing assistance for their further qualification and increasing their initiative and independent activity in implementing the duties.

A decisive factor for implementing the duties of the people's councils is the uninterrupted strengthening of the leading role of party organs and organizations. This requires that the district party committees themselves, the basic party bureaus and organizations devote greater attention to work with the people's councils; that they themselves, in the first place, should know the tasks and duties of government organs well and not permit any breach, shifting or underrating of the role of the people's councils at the base by the district government organs, their apparatuses and economic organs. The party's principles on the question of power as a whole are inseparable from the great role of the government organs at the base and should therefore always be implemented in close connection in the everyday practice of the continual strengthening of the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

BRIEFS

HAXHI LLESHI ACTIVITY--The Presidium of the Elbasan District People's Council and Executive Committee organized today a seminar to work out revolutionization details and determine the competences of the people's councils in the cities, quarters, joined villages and villages. The seminar was attended by district councillors, deputies of the people's assembly, chairmen of people's councils of cities and joind villages, representatives of mass organizations, managers of economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives and others. Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, was also present. The participants discussed 11 themes on the tasks of the people's councils and councillors, as well as problems pertaining to the further elevation of the role and activity of the people's councils at the grassroots level, the tasks facing the people's councils in the fields of agriculture, construction, communications, trade, finance, education and culture, health service and so forth. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 80 AU]

HOXHA WORKS PUBLISHED ABROAD--The Anita Garibaldi publishing house in Brazil has published Comrade Enver Hoxha's work "Imperialism and the Revolution" in Portuguese. Comrade Joao Amazonas, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, has written a preface to the book. Enver Hoxha's book "On Stalin-Memoirs" has been published in the FRG under the care of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist). The newspaper PEOPLE'S CANADA DAILY NEWS central organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Lenist), reports the Norman Bethiume Institute in Canada has published Enver Hoxha's work "Eurocommunism Is Anti-Communism" in English and French. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 20 Sep 80 AU]

PRISTINA DELEGATION DEPARTURE--A delegation of the journalistic publishing enterprise "Rilindja" of Kosovo, led by General Director Redzep Zogaj, left Tirana. During its stay in Tirana it visited various cultural institutions. The delegation was seen off by Gani Keci, director of the book distribution enterprise and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Sep 80 AU]

ZHIVKOV THANKED BY POLAND'S KANIA FOR ELECTION CONGRATULATIONS

AU061301 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received the following telegram from Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary:

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, I cordially thank you for the wishes conveyed to me on the occasion of my election to the post of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

I accept these good wishes as a manifestation of the international unity of our fraternal parties, of the close friendly relations which link our countries and peoples and of our common goals along the path of building socialism.

Our party will spare no efforts to overcome the existing difficulties, and to strengthen the achievements of socialism in our country, in order to worthily contribute to the building of strength and further development of the socialist countries' community, in order to assist in strengthening peace and international detente.

I would like to assure you that we will strive toward further development of fraternal relations between our parties and multifaceted cooperation between the Polish and Bulgarian peoples.

To you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, I convey the most sincere greetings, addressed to the BCP Central Committee. I wish to thank you at the same time for the assistance rendered to our country.

ZHIVKOVA ADDRESSES UNESCO CONFERENCE IN BELGRADE

AU031246 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 1 October 1980 carries on page 8, a 3,200-word summary of a speech of Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee on Culture, read at the 30 September session of the 21st UNESCO general conference in Belgrade.

In her speech Zhivkova stresses the importance of culture and education for developing the spiritual level of all countries. She points out that "solving the cardinal problem of our time--that of preserving world peace, liquidating the danger of a thermonuclear conflict, consolidating detente and guaranteeing the planet's security,"--is a vital precondition for developing world culture and education. In this context she surveys Bulgaria's contribution to strengthening world peace and voices Bulgaria's position on the situation in the territories occupied by Israel, South Africa, Chile and the Far East.

Further on Zhivkova surveys UNESCO's activity in world culture and education and praises its contribution to developing science, geography, the study of mass media, and other areas.

In conclusion, Zhivkova reviews various cultural events sponsored by Bulgaria, such as the 1980 first national congress of education and the 1979 "Banner of Peace" children's assembly for peace which took place in Sofia, stressing Bulgaria's positive and active role in UNESCO's activities.

LUKANOV RECEIVED CHAIRMAN OF CROATIAN ECONOMIC CHAMBER

AU061928 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] On 6 October Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Milan Rukavina, chairman of the Economic Chamber of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Opinions on questions pertaining to expanding the relations between Bulgaria and Croatian economic organizations were exchanged during the meeting. A number of concrete initiatives which will further activate and expand economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Croatia were agreed upon.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR HUNGARY 6 OCT

AU061706 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] On 6 October Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgarian-Hungarian Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, departed for Budapest.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S CONTROL DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU061530 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Committee on State and People's Control a delegation of the Hungarian State Committee on People's Control led by Joszef Szakw, chairman of the committee, arrived on 6 October in Sofia.

A meeting between the Hungarian delegation and Krustyu Trichkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee on State and People's Control, BCP Central Committee candidate-member and deputy minister of the Council of Ministers, took place. During the meeting the guests were briefed on the structure and activity of the Bulgarian Committee on State and People's Control as well as the organization of the Bulgarian National Control System.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH GUINEA OPENS

AU061700 Sofia BTA in English 1530 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 6 Oct (BTA)--Possibilities for expansion of cooperation are in the focus of discussion at the session of the Bulgaro-Guinean Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, which opened in Sofia today. Mr Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, is chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, and Mr Boubacar Diallo, minister of state control of Guinea, chairs the Guinean side.

Concrete measures will be outlined during the talks for further strengthening and deepening of contacts in the sphere of trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN 6 OCTOBER

AU061930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] On 6 October Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council received (Seiti Suzat), president of the (Seita) Japanese company. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the development of cooperation with this Japanese corporation as well as on prospects for the coming years, which are now being discussed by representatives of the corporation and Bulgarian foreign trade organizations.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov positively evaluated the development of cooperation with Japan and more concretely with the (Seita) Corporation, as well as the prospects of mutual cooperation and joint ventures on third markets.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU061235 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a Japanese Socialist Party delegation visited Bulgaria 28 September-2 October 1980. The delegation was headed by (Takuro Shimada), deputy to the Japanese Parliament's Upper House.

The delegation was briefed on the BCP's experience in our country's socialist construction and in detail on agricultural development. Meetings and talks were held with leaders of the agricultural department of the BCP Central Committee and with the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department functionaries, as well as with officials from the national agroindustrial union. The Japanese guests visited the Serdika milk processing enterprise in Sofia, and the Sredets and Pravets agroindustrial complexes in Sofia Okrug, where they visited the cattle breeding farms and became familiar with the organization of work and daily life in Bulgarian rural areas.

The delegation expressed satisfaction with the meetings and talks held. The delegation also expressed its high appreciation of Bulgaria's achievements in agricultural development, as well as in building a developed socialist society. The delegation has left the country.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV, LAO COUNTERPART EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

AU061620 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov has sent a telegram to Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Laos.

The telegram expresses wishes for new successes to the fraternal people of Laos in the building of socialism, in defending their national independence and their country's sovereignty. Confidence was stressed that friendship and cooperation between the two countries will develop and strengthen in the interests of both peoples and in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism.

In a greetings telegram Comrade Phoun Sipaseut addressed to Comrade Petur Mladenov it was pointed out that the signing of the treaty represents a new step forward along the path of fruitful development of friendly relations and militant solidarity between the two peoples in the interests of peace and socialism.

It was pointed out that throughout the year that followed the signing of the treaty of fraternal friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Laos and the People's Republic of Bulgaria constantly developed and strengthened.

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE TO LENINISM CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

AU061317 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the opening of an international conference devoted to the subject: "Leninism--A Symbol of the World's Social and Cultural Innovation"--held on 3 October 1980 in Sofia]

[Text] Dear Comrades, permit me most sincerely to greet you, the participants in the international conference "Leninism--A Symbol of the World's Social and Cultural Innovation."

For us and for all progressive mankind, Lenin is the brilliant successor of Marx and Engels in their revolutionary teaching, the organizer of the CPSU and of the first socialist state, the genius of socialist revolution, as well as an exceptional scholar, an outstanding humanitarian and peace-loving leader.

This is why we highly appreciate your initiative, within the framework of the "Vladimir Ilich Lenin" section of the program set up by the committee of culture on the harmonious and comprehensive development of the individual, to hold this conference.

With the victorious banner of Leninism the working people in our country waged a successful struggle against capitalism and fascism throughout many decades, and today we are building a developed socialist society. Lenin's projects for the future, which were creatively implemented and further developed in accordance with the national conditions existing in our country, have become the basic theoretical-political stand of our country in the socialist construction of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Our party's historical April line, which opened wide opportunities to innovation and raised our party's revolutionary traditions to a new level, is an expression of the creative application of Leninism in our country. Our friendship with the great Soviet Union and with the CPSU became an example of principled and greatly fruitful fraternal unity and cooperation.

The cause of Lenin has introduced a spirit of social and cutural innovation on our planet. There is no progressive, ideological, political and cultural process in our contemporary world without the active and decisive influence of Leninism. Lenin's ideas are inspiring hundreds of millions of people in their struggle for peace, freedom and social progress.

With all my heart I wish fruitful work to your conference.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV AWARDS OFFICERS, SOLDIERS

AU061521 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] On 6 October at Sofia's Central Army Club Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, awarded generals, officers and military employees of the Bulgarian People's Army orders, medals and other decorations. They were awarded by the State Council and the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense for high achievements in combat and political training and service during the 1979-80 academic year.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA--A cultural, scientific and educational cooperation plan for 1981-83 between Bulgaria and Austria has been initialled in Sofia. The plan covers a wide range of initiatives connected with the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and of the Austrian National Committee for celebrating Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 80 AU]

CEMA DELEGATES--Comrade Grisha Filipov has received the heads of the delegations participating in the second symposium of the CEMA countries on problems of scientific-technical forecasting being held in Sofia. During the friendly and cordial talks, information on the state of scientific-technical forecasting in the CEMA countries was exchanged, and certain problems of mutual cooperation in this sphere were discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 80 AU]

TRADE CONTRACTS WITH ROMANIA--Plovdiv, 1 Oct (BTA)--Bulgaria's "Balkancarimpex" foreign trade organization and the Romanian firms "Mechanoexport-Import", "Altoexport" and "Altotacia" signed a contract today on mutual deliveries to the tune of 47 million foreign currency Leva. Next year Bulgaria will export to Romania electric and motor trucks, electric hoists and spares and will import fuel equipment, segments, etc. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1932 GMT 1 Oct 80 AU]

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Plovdiv, 1 Oct (BTA)--A trade and payments agreement on the 1981-1985 period between the Governments of Bulgaria and the GDR was signed here today. The document provides for an increase of bilateral trade in the next five years with 40 percent as compared to the current five-year period. The two sides will increase their deliveries of engineering, chemical, electronic and electrical engineering products. The share of specialized production in the trade betwqen Bulgaria and the GDR will grow considerably. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1935 GMT 1 Oct 80 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AU031425 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Oct 80 pp 1,7

[Speech by CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek at the 35th session of the UN General Assembly in New York, held on 1 October: "Toward New Horizons of Detente"--capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman,

Our world forum is meeting in the 35th year since the end of World War II. For Czechoslovakia the postwar period has meant years of prosperity and the building of an advanced socialist society under the conditions of freedom and peace.

That is why we are striving, naturally, to further deepen the results of the policy of peace, security and cooperation--results of the policy of detente.

That is why we are doing everything to ensure that this year's session not only reviews the state of world affairs but also strengthens the noble ideals of elevating all nations in the spirit of the charter of our organization, at whose cradle in San Francisco Czechoslovakia stood and which has lost nothing of its topical nature.

That is why we are consistently guided in our foreign political activity--side by side with fraternal socialist countries, with the Soviet Union, as members of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA--by the principle that, to use CSSR President Gustav Husak's words, "In the present world there is only one reasonable, feasible and acceptable path. This is the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, which corresponds to the interests of all nations, the path of political dialogue, of carrying on and further developing the process of detente and of developing international cooperation, the path toward halting the feverish pursuit of armanent and toward disarmament."

WE CONSIDER IT NECESSARY TO STRESS AGAIN AND AGAIN THIS FUNDAMENTAL MOTTO OF OUR POLICY, ESPECIALLY NOW WHEN-- AFTER A DECADE WHICH IS RIGHTLY CALLED THE DECADE OF DETENTE--THE WORLD HAS FOUND ITSELF IN A QUITE COMPLICATED SITUATION, THROUGH THE FAULT OF THE MOST REACTIONARY IMPERIALIST AND HEGEMONIST FORCES.

The beginning of these complications must not be considered to be December 1979 but as early as in May 1978. And let us not seek the beginning in Afghanistan but in Washington, in the conclusions of the session of the NATO Council. It was then and there that an attack was launched against the policy of relaxation of tension, against the existing and generally acknowledged approximate military parity between the East and West.

How else could one term the decision on the NATO pact's continuous arms growth up to the end of the century? What can one say when those who are sufficiently armed anyway decide to flood Western Europe with new medium-range missiles? Who began to delay and complicate the ratification of the SALT II treaty and when and why, in particular, did this happen? Why are the ties of alliance between international imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, an alliance which is aimed against peace and progress, being intensively strengthened? Or do the American military bases abroad--reaching from Guantanamo in Cuba to eastern Africa, down to Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean--serve perhaps the lofty idea of spreading the process of detente to all continents? Or is perhaps the proclamation of a new nuclear strategy attempting to create the naive illusion about the acceptability of a "limited" nuclear warfare a peaceful gesture, a gesture of one's interest in improving the situation?

Many such questions could be asked. There is only one answer to all of them, however. THE MAIN CAUSE OF ALL THE NEGATIVE PHENOMENA IN WORLD AFFAIRS TODAY IS A TURNABOUT IN THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES AND SOME OF ITS ALLIES, MADE IN THE ATTEMPT TO ACHIEVE MILITARY SUPERIORITY.

Our experience acquired in two world wars, an experience we had to pay dearly for, tells us that this indisputable fact cannot be concealed by any propaganda maneuvers--no matter how they are substantiated--on the "threat from the East" or its "superiority" and the resulting "inevitability" of a stronger defense capability.

THE PROCESS OF SUCH VITAL IMPORTANCE AS DETENTE MUST BE, IN OUR VIEW, APPROACHED IN AN HONEST, RESPONSIBLE AND PRINCIPLED WAY. That means all pillars on which it rests must be reinforced: The individual and collective efforts of nations and governments must be mobilized; political, economic and military blackmail, imperialism's intrigues against other states and the policy from the position of strength must be ended; a courageous struggle against everything that upsets international stability must be waged; risky and completely unrealistic attempts to destabilize the military balance in the world must be abandoned; political solutions to even the most complicated problems on the basis of equal security must be sought; and, naturally, dialogue must be renewed. Only through patient and matter-of-fact negotiations--and not through emotions and boycotts--can one achieve positive results favorable for the cause of peace and steer international life into calm waters.

The latest and most telling evidence of the feasibility of precisely this course are the results of the Soviet Union's negotiations with France and the FRG on the highest level.

OUR LINE IS THUS CLEAR, COMPREHENSIBLE AND UNCHANGING. IT IS AIMED TOWARD NEW HORIZONS OF DETENTE, A SYNONYM FOR THE UNIVERSALLY BENEFICIAL POLICY OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AMONG STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS.

THAT IS WHY WE PROPOSED--TOGETHER WITH OUR ALLIES, AT THE WARSAW SESSION OF THE WARSAW PACT'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE--THAT A MEETING BE HELD OF THE TOP REPRESENTATIVES OF STATES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, WHOSE TASK WOULD BE TO ELIMINATE HOTBEDS OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION AND TO FORESTALL WAR, WHILE PAYING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO EUROPEAN SECURITY, TO THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT. WE ALSO SUBMITTED THERE A COMPREHENSIVE ACTION PROGRAM OF HIGHLY CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS FOR CLEAR AND SPECIFIC MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN THE INTEREST OF MILITARY DETENTE AND DISARMAMENT. AT THE SAME TIME WE FULLY ENDORSED L. I. BREZHNEV'S INITIATIVE TO SOLVE THE PRESSING PROBLEM OF MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES IN EUROPE CONCURRENTLY AND IN ORGANIC UNITY WITH THE AMERICAN FORWARD-BASED NUCLEAR DEVICES.

We anticipate that the Madrid meeting of states that participated in the Helsinki conference will play an important role in this respect. It should--in complete accordance with the Final Act, in a working and constructive atmosphere--strengthen confidence, security and mutually beneficial cooperation. However, above all, it should play a role in the decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

As a state located in the midst of the strongest military concentration in the world, we are striving to give new impulses to the difficult Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe. We are striving intensively to achieve progress at these talks. We are untiringly putting forward stimulating proposals, offering mutually acceptable solutions. The unilateral withdrawl of a considerable number of Soviet troops, including tanks and other equipment, from central Europe has been evidence of the profoundly responsible, constructive approach to military detente in Europe. Deplorably, so far it has not encountered positive response.

Mr Chairman

ONLY A YEAR HAS PASSED SINCE AN IMPORTANT APPEAL, THE DRAFT PROPOSAL OF WHICH WAS SUBMITTED BY THE CSSR, WAS ISSUED ON THESE PREMISES--THE DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ATTAINING THE OBJECTIVES OF DISARMAMENT. TODAY THE APPEAL IS PROBABLY EVEN MORE TOPICAL THAN IT WAS AT THAT TIME. IN THE PRESENT COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IT IS TWICE AS IMPORTANT TO STRIVE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IDEAS CONTAINED IN THE DECLARATION.

IN THIS SENSE WE ALSO PERCEIVE THE ENTIRE COMPLEX OF THE SOVIET UNION'S PROPOSALS CONTAINED IN THE MEMORANDUM "FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT, FOR INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES OF SECURITY," BUT PARTICULARLY THE INITIATIVE-FILLED PROPOSAL SUBMITTED HERE BY ANDREY GROMYKO TO INCLUDE A NEW ITEM ON "URGENT MEASURES FOR REDUCING THE THREAT OF WAR" ON THE AGENDA OF THIS SESSION. It is beyond any doubt that refraining from setting up new military groupings and expanding existing ones and from increasing armed forces and conventional armament, as well as strengthening the security guarantees to nonnuclear countries and a general ban on nuclear weapons tests, would have a favorable impact on the international atmosphere and create conditions for progress in disarmament.

WE ALSO ENDORSE ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT SOVIET INITIATIVE, THAT THIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHOULD DEAL RESPONSIBLY WITH THE ISSUE OF THE STATES' HISTORICAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE NATURAL PRESERVATION OF THE WORLD FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS. A thorough discussion of this important proposal and the adoption of the necessary conclusions would certainly promote the cause of peace, support the spirit of relaxation of tension and contribute to the development of fruitful international cooperation.

We stress the urgent need to lead current disarmament negotiations to a successful conclusion. We attach key significance to practical progress in the work of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. However, we consider ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty one of the most pressing needs of the time. We continue to hold the view that a world conference on disarmament should be convened as soon as possible, preferably immediately after the second special UN General Assembly session in 1982.

Mr Chairman, deplorably, even this year a solution to the situation in the Middle East has not drawn any closer. It is becoming increasingly clear that the transparent attempts to present the blind alley of Camp David as a boulevard toward a peaceful settlement have from the very beginning been doomed to fail. That is why we stress again with all due resoluteness: Only a withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967; a guarantee of the right of the Arab people of Palestine--represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization--to self-determination, including the establishment of an independent state; as well as safeguards for the sovereignty and security of all states of that area can guarantee a lasting peace in the Middle East. We fully support the results of the recent special UN session on the Palestine question. At the same time we voice our sharp and fundamental disagreement with the unlawful annexation of Jerusalem by Israel.

THE RECENT OUTBREAK OF THE IRANIAN-IRAQI ARMED CONFLICT IS ALARMING. WE FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT THE HOSTILITY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WILL BE HALTED AND THAT THE EXISTING PROBLEMS WILL BE SOLVED BY PEACEFUL MEANS.

The assistance extended to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union to defend its sovereignty, at the request of its legitimate government, in the spirit of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978 and in harmony with the UN Charter, has become in the last months the subject of attacks by imperialist hegemonist and reactionary forces. We condemn this undignified campaign, a campaign for which even this forum is being exploited. We regard it as another attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign member state of the United Nations.

As the CSSR is constantly stressing--apart from other things, this is also reflected in the joint communique issued at the conclusion of my July [1980] visit to Afghanistan--the key to the political settlement of the situation, which is being so greatly invoked, lies at our disposal. It lies in the complete halt to armed aggression and to external interference against the government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; and in the granting of reliable and firm guarantees that this interference would not be repeated in any form. In this connection we fully support the proposals of the Afghan Government of 14 May, addressed to Iran and Pakistan. They are proposals which create the scope for everybody who is really, sincerely interested in negotiations.

We are deeply alarmed about the continuing aggressive threat of so-called military lesson that is hanging over Southeast Asia, and about the continuing attempts to intervene in the internal affairs of the peoples of Indochina. As was again tellingly documented this February by the significant results of the visit of our party and government delegation, headed by President Gustav Husak, to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, we comprehensively support the peoples of these countries in their just fight for building a new society and for ensuring a firm peace in this area.

WE ARE IN FAVOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSING THOROUGHLY AND COMPREHENSIVELY THE PROBLEM OF PEACE AND STABILITY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, AS ENVISAGED IN THE PROPOSAL OF WHICH WE ARE CO-AUTHORS. THE RESULTS OF OUR DELIBERATIONS SHOULD CONTRIBUTE TOWARD THE POLITICAL SOLUTION OF CONTROVERSIAL QUESTIONS, TOWARD EASING TENSION AND STRENGTHENING MUTUAL COOPERATION AMONG THE COUNTRIES IN THIS AREA.

We support the Vietnamese declaration at the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on 18 July, which provides valuable suggestions for turning the entire region into a zone of peace and stability. We welcome the approaching talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of Vietnam and Thailand here on UN territory. In the same way, we welcome the new three-item proposal submitted by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in agreement with the People's Republic of Kampuchea. We appraise this as a significant foundation for a truly peaceful settlement of the situation in Southeast Asia.

AT THE SAME TIME, WE CONDEMN THE UNPRECEDENTED FACT THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POL POT REGIME--WHO SHARE THE BLAME FOR THE HISTORICALLY UNIQUE GENOCIDE OF THEIR OWN PEOPLE--ARE STILL HOLDING, TO THE DETRIMENT OF THIS ORGANIZATION, THE PLACE THAT BELONGS WITH FULL RIGHT TO THE LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA.

Since we are speaking of these matters, we cannot but express our wonder at the fact that even this platform is being abused for publicizing the fabrications about the use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Laos. Certainly all those who have been to Indochina saw the terrible consequences of the use of these weapons. But, of course, these were not the consequences of a present and totally dreamt-up use but of the gneerally-known use of toxic chemicals in the years of the aggressive war against Vietnam. Is this not the case of a thief shouting "stop thief?"

Mr Chairman, I would like to stress that we have welcomed the renewal of talks between the two Cypriot communities. But, of course, should this hopeful opportunity also be wasted, then the solution of this matter would be undoubtedly postponed for a long time. We would therefore hope that the favorable atmosphere of the first meeting will result in a successful final solution on the basis of ensuring the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus as a uniform [jednotny] state.

We support the DPRK's efforts for a peaceful unification of Korea. We demand the withdrawal of American troops from the southern part of the country, in keeping with the appropriate UN resolution which is still awaiting fulfillment.

This year, in which we recall the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the historic declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, we again esolutely raise our voice for elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism, and for support of the just fight of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence, a fight conducted by their only legitimate representative--SWAPO. In the same way we support the endeavors of the people of the Republic of South Africa for a complete liquidation of the regime of apartheid and racist discrimination which, on top of everything else, is threatening not only its neighbors, but also world peace and security.

Mr Chairman, WE REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIC LINKS BETWEEN THE POLICY OF DETENTE AND QUESTIONS OF WORLD ECONOMY. WE REGARD THE WASTEFUL USE OF MATERIAL RESOURCES FOR INSATIABLE ARMAMENT PROGRAMS AS THE MAIN CAUSE OF THE PRESENT DIFFICULT PROBLEMS, SHOCKS, STAGNATION AND OTHER CRITICAL PHENOMENA, FOR WHICH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES MUST PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE. IT IS THEREFORE ESSENTIAL TO RESTRUCTURE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS ON A DEMOCRATIC BASIS.

The recently concluded 11th special UN General Assembly session demonstrated more clearly than ever before the complex nature of all these issues and of their solution. Even though it did not come up fully to our expectations, we believe that further negotiations on these issues will be crowned with positive results and will contribute to equitable international economic cooperation.

Mr Chairman, a criterion of the effectiveness of our organization's work is, among other things, strict observance of its Charter. Throughout its existence the Charter has fully proved its viability and there is, therefore, in our view, no need to change it. There is need for only one thing: to be guided by it and to implement it fully.

We are convinced that the present session will focus on the decisive areas of world politics, determining their main direction; will push into the background aspects that are not substantial; and will outline the path toward a constructive solution of the key international issues--issues concerning the consolidation of peace, security and disarmament. We want to comprehensively aid in this.

Thank you for your attention.

GREEK COMMUNIST FLORAKIS ENDS VISIT, COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

Meeting With Husak

AU061431 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Oct 80 p 1

["(Z)"-signed report: "Comrade G. Husak's Reception"]

[Text] Prague, 2 October--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, received this Thursday in Prague, in the presence of Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece-Exterior [KKE-Exterior] Central Committee, who is currently on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

In a cordial and comradely talk the top representatives of the two fraternal parties informed each other about the parties' activities and assessed the possibilities of further consolidating and deepening the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the KKE-Exterior.

They also exchanged opinions on topical matters of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement. They stressed the significance of consolidating its unity and cohesion in the battle for a lasting peace, international detente, disarmament and progress in the world.

Joint Communique

AU061448 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Joint communique on the visit of Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece-Exterior, to the CSSR: "Contribution Toward Further Consolidating International Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague, 3 Oct (CTK)--Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece-Exterior [KKE-Exterior] Central Committee, visited the CSSR at the invitation of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, from 30 September to 3 October 1980. He was accompanied by Yanna Tzikallinou, Theodoros (Dziandzis) and Alekos Alavanos, members of the KKE-Exterior Central Committee.

In the course of his visit to the CSSR, Kharilaos Florakis conducted negotiations with Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary. He also met Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, and Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. Also during his visit Kharilaos Florakis visited the editorial office of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, and granted an interview to RUDE PRAVO, Czechoslovak television and Czechoslovak radio.

In their talks, the representatives of the fraternal countries informed each other about developments in their parties and about the situation in their respective countries. They exchanged opinions on their appraisal of the current international situation and on certain topical matters of the international communist and workers movement.

The KKE-Exterior Central Committee general secretary informed the Czechoslovak side about the resolute resistance with which the Greek working people are warding off attempts to reincorporate their country in the NATO pact military organization, as well as to reestablish and expand American bases there--which would represent a step in support of the most reactionary forces of international imperialism, gravely harm the international position and authority of Greece, and contradict the country's national and security independence.

The CPCZ representative expressed high appreciation of the KKE-Exterior's consistent and principled policy in the fight for the interests of the workers class and other working people, for social justice and the country's independence--in the fight for unification and the joint course of all progressive, democratic and peaceful forces in Greece.

The KKE-Exterior Central Committee general secretary expressed high appreciation of the CPCZ's purposeful approach to the solution of topical, and also long-term, tasks in building the advanced socialist society in the CSSR, particularly in the futher development and intensification of socialist democracy. He also expressed appreciation for the creative atmosphere in which Czechoslovak communists and all working people are fulfilling the demanding tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

In evaluating the current international situation, the representatives of the two parties resolutely condemned the policy pursued by the United States and other NATO circles aimed at unleashing further arms races and at attempts to win military supremacy--a policy gravely aggravating the international situation. This is the immediate cause of the revival of old, and the birth of new, hotbeds of tension and armed conflicts in various parts of the world; it is threatening the process of detente, and peaceful development in the world; and it is creating the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

Both sides voiced the firm conviction that the united forces of the countries of the socialist community, the forces of democracy, national independence, social progress and peace are capable of warding off this aggressive policy of imperialism and of ensuring the further continuation of detente. The fraternal parties expressed full support for the efforts and constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries, and particularly of the Soviet Union--efforts aimed at preserving and consolidating world peace. In the present situation the two parties regard as particularly significant the Soviet Union's latest proposals submitted at the current UN General Assembly session, proposals that could effectively halt the dangerous development in the world and contribute toward a general normalization of the international atmosphere. The representatives of both parties confirmed the necessity that the Madrid meeting should lead to the adoption of specific constructive measures for deepening military detente in particular. They spoke in favor of speedily convening an international disarmament conference.

Both sides expressed full international solidarity with the just struggle waged by the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America against neocolonialism, national independence and social progress.

They expressed support for the Afghan people in their fight against the bloody foreign intervention, for freedom, independence, and democracy, and for realizing the targets of the second phase of the April revolution. They expressed support for the endeavors aimed at a fundamental and just solution of the Cyprus question in harmony with the UN resolutions, a solution that would correspond to the vital interests of all Cypriot prople.

The representatives of the two parties concordantly stated that a just solution of the problems existing in the areas of the Mediterranean and of the Middle East would be a significant contribution toward improving the general international situation and toward maintaining and consolidating peace in this area and throughout the world. In this connection they resolutely condemned the hegemonist policy of international imperialism, which is arrogantly claiming the right to meddle ruthlessly in the internal affairs of the countries in this areas, which supports militarist and reactionary tendencies and which evokes distrust, hostility and armed conflicts. They backed the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, including their right to a state of their own.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the PZPR in the solution of existing problems in keeping with the class interests of the Polish workers class and Poland's free, independent socialist development in the fraternal community of socialist countries. They resolutely condemned the attempts to abuse the socioeconomic problems in Poland for destabilizing and endangering the socialist social system.

The representatives of the CPCZ and KKE-Exterior stated that the present situation in the world urgently requires the communist and workers parties to undertake energetic steps for consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers movement, and requires the joint working of all democratic and progressive forces in the interests of preserving detente and the victory of peace and socialism.

The two sides highly appraised the high standards of mutual relations between the CPCZ and KKE-Exterior. They expressed the wish to continue developing and deepening these relations for the benefit of the fraternal parties and the working people of the two countries. They confirmed their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The CPCZ and KKE-Exterior representatives also exchanged opinions on the general development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Greece. They stated that these relations have a good and rising standard. They spoke in favor of further developing them, and also in favor of expanding cooperation particularly in the economic, cultural and other spheres--a cooperation which will be in the interests and to the advantage of both countries.

The visit of the KKE-Exterior Central Committee general secretary to Czechoslovakia took place in an atmosphere of traditional fraternal relations and full mutual understanding, and it significantly contributed toward further consolidating international cooperation between the CPCZ and the KKE-Exterior.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF CONGOLESE TU DELEGATION

LD030230 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 2 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovak and Congolese trade unions have expressed concern at the escalating armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They noted in a joint communique that this situation only plays into the hands of imperialist forces and runs counter to the interests of the two countries' working people.

The communique, on the visit of an official delegation of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation (CSC) to Czechoslovakia September 25-29, was released here Thursday. The delegation headed by CSC General Secretary Bokamba-Yangouma, had talks with a delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions led by Chairman Karel Hoffmann. [words indistinct] and national independence and social progress, despite obstacles put up by imperialist forces and reaction. The delegations denounced imperialist support for racial discrimination and apartheid and its gross interference in the internal affairs of other states.

They appreciated the victory of the (?people) of Zimbabwe and stressed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to freedom, independence and territorial integrity. They condemned [words indistinct] aggressive policy against Namibia, Angola and other front-line states and denounced imperialist intrigues in the Horn of Africa.

The Czechoslovak and Congolese trade union delegations vehemently condemned the Camp David accords and stressed that the Middle East conflict must be solved comprehensively, with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Arab people of Palestine.

They denounced the [passage indistinct] as a pretext to step up international tension, halt detente and escalate the arms race.

Both delegations voiced support for the efforts of the World Federation of Trade Unions of different orientation, in favour of the common interests of all working people.

An agreement on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions and the Congolese Trade Union Confederation was signed during the visit.

The Czechoslovak trade unionists appreciation CSC's share in the deep economic and social changes in Congo, as well as the role of the Congolese trade union organization in the international trade union movement. [sentence as received]

STROUGAL HOLDS TALKS WITH WPC'S CHANDRA

LD062030 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 6 Oct (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Monday visiting chairman of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra.

Speaking about topical international issues, the two officials underlined the importance of the world peace movement.

Lubomir Strougal appreciated the activities of the World Peace Council in the struggle for peace and detente. Romesh Chandra underlined the contribution of Czechoslovakia to the world peace movement, and spoke about further aims of the World Peace Council.

ACTIVITIES MARKING ARMY DAY CELEBRATION REPORTED

Husak Meets Army Delegation

LD040100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today, on the 36th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and on Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] Day, a 50-member CSLA delegation led by the minister of national defense, Army Gen Martin Dzur.

The meeting was attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, namely Vasil Bilak, Petar Colotka, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova; chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Miroslav Capka; and the head of a department in the party Central Committee, Eugen Turzo.

The minister of national defense, Martin Dzur, stated in his speech that the members of the CSLA are fulfilling the revolutionary bequest of Dukla, which has become a symbol of the unbreakable friendship and alliance between Czechoslovakia and the USSR. They are inspired by the glorious fighting traditions of our People's Army and develop them even further in their political and combat training. The CSLA has successfully fulfilled the tasks of the past training year. In accordance with the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, it has perfected the training of servicemen in socialist patriotism and internationalism and has made progress in the training of the command structures as well as in the combat preparedness of units.

The recent allied exercise "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" confirmed once again that our army is a firm link in the defensive grouping of the Warsaw Pact states. The wise and prudent policy of the CPCZ has had a decisive impact in the success of the CSLA, Army Gen Martin Dzur stressed. He thanked party and state entities, and Comrade Gustav Husak personally, for the attention and support which they accord to questions concerning the guaranteeing of the defense of the state. He assured the highest party and state representatives that the CSLA is a reliable guarantor of the security of our country and that its members are ready to fulfill their tasks responsibly and with honor.

The CSLA delegation was then addressed by Comrade Gustav Husak. First, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government, the National Front and in his own name he cordially greeted the members of the delegation and congratulated all members of the CSLA on their holiday. On this day, he said, we recall the glorious combat at Dukla as one of the most important milestones in our national liberation struggle in which the Czechoslovak people, alongside the USSR and the glorious Soviet Army, took an active part in the struggle against fascism, for freedom and for the restoration of the independence of our state. At the present time it is again being confirmed that the great progressive ideas of the national liberation struggle and our friendship and alliance with the USSR remain the most reliable guarantees of the free and calm work of our people in the construction of a developed socialist society and as a firm guarantee of the security and independence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

We will therefore constantly uphold and further develop these revolutionary traditions of our people and army. In our entire political-educational work, Comrade Husak continued, especially among young people and among the ranks of the People's Army, we must constantly combine the feelings of profound socialist patriotism and of internationalist brotherhood with the Soviet Union and its people and army, and with the nations and armies of the fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact.

Comrade Gustav Husak then spoke about the good results attained by the CSLA in fulfilling the tasks of the past training year. He stressed that a great amount of progress had been made in the upbringing of young people, in raising the preparedness of the body of command and in perfecting the combat and political preparedness of the armed forces to defend our freedom and the socialist system. Our society, he said, highly values the exacting work of the members of the army. We will, therefore, stress even more forcefully service in the armed forces as an honorable civic duty. Thanks to the consistent care of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and all the people, the CSLA is politically and professionally well prepared, as well as technically equipped with modern combat means for the fulfillment of its responsible tasks. In the future, too, we will devote primary attention to these questions.

The CSLA is responsibly fulfilling its mission not only in maintaining our defense and security, Comrade Husak stressed. Its members also give important help to the national economy, in industry, agriculture, transport and elsewhere, on many occasions and in many places. We value the understanding with which servicemen, commanders and political workers approach this socially very useful help. The importance of the constant attention to guaranteeing the security, sovereignty and independence of our state, noted Comrade Gustav Husak, becomes even more apparent at the present time when, as a consequence of the sharpened aggressive course of imperialist reaction, the international situation has become substantially more complicated.

The aggressive militarist circles of the United States and other NATO states are stepping up the arms race and are making the situation more acute in various parts of the world. We must, therefore, pay even greater attention to raising the defensive capacity of our country and to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and armies of the Warsaw Pact and above all our fraternal bonds of alliance, comradeship and combat with the Soviet Army. We strive for peace, for the development of peaceful relations between states, for a peaceful solution of pending issues and conflicts, Comrade Husak stressed. The USSR, Socialist Czechoslovakia and other fraternal countries are working to strengthen peace and international security. We are convinced that the forces of peace, progress and democracy will prevail in the world and will foil the plans of imperialism. But we must be ready to confront various adventurous aims of the imperialist forces. It is quite true that it is not enough to strive for peace; one must fight for it constantly.

Comrade Husak further recalled that next year the 16th CPCZ Congress will take place. That is why in the coming months we will take stock, throughout society, and in the CSLA as well, of our achievements since the 15th congress and think about the directions for further progress in the construction of a developed socialist society. It will be necessary to be even better prepared, on the basis of our experiences, to complete the next tasks, to further perfect managing activity in all sectors of life and, naturally, also in our armed forces. Here, too, it is necessary to strive for heightened effectiveness and quality of work so that representatives of the army may be able at the 16th congress to report to the party and people of the honorable fulfillment of all tasks.

In conclusion, Comrade Husak once again thanked the members of the CSLA for work well done and wished them much strength, perseverance and success in the fulfillment of future tasks.

He voiced the conviction that in the future the Czechoslovak Armed Forces will be prepared for the defense of our socialist homeland, the cause of socialism, progress and peace.

Comrade Husak and the other party and state representatives then met with the participants in the meeting in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Memorial Services

LD070239 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] A memorial service took place at the national memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague today to mark the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the 36th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army. To the accompaniment of military honors a joint wreath of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front and the CSR National Front and bodies of party and mass organizations of Prague was placed at the grave of the unknown soldier and others by Tomas Travnicek, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front, and other representatives of our political and public life. A joint wreath from the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Federal Interior Ministry and the People's Militia also paid homage to the memory of the fallen soldiers. It was placed there by the federal minister for national defense, Army Gen Martin Dzur; the deputy federal interior minister, Maj Gen Jan Pjescak; and Col Miroslav Novak, commander of the General Staff of the People's Militia. A wreath from the Soviet Armed Forces was placed there by the senior representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states with the Czechoslovak People's Army, Col Gen Dmitriy Litovtsev, and the commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov.

Representatives of the National Front, the Czechoslovak Armed Forces and the Soviet Army then placed wreaths at the central burial place of the Soviet Army at Olsany Cemetery in Prague.

Polednik Attacks U.S. Policy

LD062036 Prague CTK in English 1623 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 6 Oct (CETEKA)--The Czechoslovak People's Army is a firm and reliable part of the Warsaw Treaty which defends the interests of socialism and is an important factor in the defence of world peace, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik said here on Monday.

Speaking at a ceremony marking the 36th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla Pass operation and the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army, Jindrich Polednik said that the peace policy of the socialist countries is winning ever more supporters around the globe and gradually becoming the determing factor of international development.

He went on to stress that peace is constantly threatened by the policy of world imperialism. "In effort to change the balance of forces in the world, to gain military superiority over the socialist community, and thus opportunity to act from the position of strength, imperialism does not hesitate to escalate the danger of war to the extreme."

This is apparent especially in the U.S. policy, as the Carter administration is the mouthpiece of the most reactionary and most aggressive imperialist circles. "The representatives of the U.S. ruling circles have made the methods of pressure, extortion and threats of the use of force the fundamental principles of their foreign policy.... In all their adventurous plans they include very actively the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist policy of the present representatives of China," Jindrich Polednik continued.

These dangerous conceptions are in sharp contrast with the policy and attitudes of the Warsaw Treaty states which have many military and political issues on the just basis of equal security, in the interest of halting the arms race and easing international tension, Jindrich Polednik added.

Slapka on Polish Situation

LD070516 Prague CTK in English 2012 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Bratislava, 6 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovakia supports the peace efforts of the Soviet Union as the only way to create an atmosphere of confidence and halt the arms race, a road supported also by progressive forces of the world, Geuza Slapka, member of the Slovak Communist Party Presidium and head secretary of the party's Bratislavia City Committee, said here on Monday.

Gejza Slapka was speaking at a rally on the 36th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla Pass operation and the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

He went on to say that imperialist circles are putting big hopes into the events in Poland and doing everything that could weaken the United Workers' Party and popular power. However, Poland has a sufficient number of upright patriots who will solve their country's problems and repel attacks by antisocialist forces.

VATICAN REPORTS PERSECUTION OF BRATISLAVA BISHOP KOREC

LD061846 Vatican City in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1815 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] State authorities in Czechoslovakia have taken measures against the secretly ordained bishop, Msgr Jan Korec, who until now had first worked as a worker in a factory in Bratislava and was then transferred to an elevator repair shop. However, as they feared that he may be engaged in pastoral work while carrying out his duties in the buildings, they gave him a new job in a furniture factory. Bishop Korec entered an appeal against this because this employment is unsuitable for him because he is suffering from tuberculosis.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS UNDER SOCIALISM

AU061418 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Oct 80 p 4

[Karel Picmaus article: "Trade Unions in Building Socialism; In the Interest of the Workers C ass and Other Working People"]

[Excerpts] Organic Links

Under Socialism, trade unions--as a voluntary organization of the working class--are linked absolutely organically and inseparably with state bodies, even though they do not constitute a state but a voluntary organization. Socialist trade unions help to consolidate the state, state control, discipline and the legal order of the socialist state--because it is a state of the class, whose class organization the trade unions are. Trade unions send to the state bodies their best members and take part in their activities (in commissions, consultative bodies of the government and national committees on all levels, etc.). Socialist trade unions wage a struggle against violations of socialist law, against bureaucratic malfeasance, formalism, corruption and so forth. Even under socialism trade unions are still a class organization. The nature of their activities changes, however, substantially because they constitute an organization of the ruling class.

Under capitalism it was the struggle against the class of capitalists which constituted the main content of their work. Under socialism, where the workers class is completely liberated, they must build, construct and create the accomplishment of their class.

That means that if, under the conditions of socialism, trade unions demand pay increases and social improvements, a higher number of workfree days and so forth, they must at the same time guarantee, through their entire activity, that the socialist state will be capable of carrying out such measures. There is no other option under socialism, provided that it is not a question of demands that are demagogic, and in their consequences usually antisocialist. Only when perceived in this way do the trade unions constitute one of the basic components of the socialist sociopolitical system, a component closest to the Communist Party.

Lenin's ideas and considerations on the role and mission of trade unions in the state of the working people, in the state which has abolished exploitation, always emphasize this decisive role.

Lenin also envisaged--and practice has confirmed his assumptions--the possibility of the emergence of problems, of misunderstandings between the state and trade unions, between the economic management and trade unions and so forth under socialist conditions. Here, too, it is the trade unions' task to protect the working people. However, the forms, the methods and the means of such protection have changed substantially. They are incomparably different from capitalism. Strikes as a form of economic class struggle are not an adequate form of protecting the working people's interests under socialism. Under socialism "the ultimate goal of each action taken by the workers class can only be consolidation of the proletarian state and proletarian class state power by fighting against bureaucratic malfeasance of this state, against its mistakes and weak spots.... In the event of misunderstandings and conflicts between individual groups of the workers class and individual institutions and organs of the workers state, it is the trade unions' task to aid in the speediest and smoothest possible settlement of the conflicts and to attain the greatest possible benefits for the workers groups they represent--provided that these benefits are not to the detriment of other groups and do not harm the development of the workers state and its economy as a whole--because only such a development can form the basis for a better satisfaction of the workers class' material and cultural needs....

"Should the incorrect conduct of economic bodies, the backwardness of some workers groups, provocative activity by counterrevolutionary elements or lack of prudence of the trade union organizations themselves result in open conflicts such as strikes in state enterprises and the like, then it is the task of the trade unions to liquidate the conflicts as soon as possible by taking steps ensuing from the nature of trade union work: measures eliminating real wrongdoings and disorder, compliance with the masses' justified and feasible demands, political influence on the masses and so forth," V.I. Lenin wrote in his article on the role of tasks of trade unions under the New Economic Policy in January 1922.

For the Development of the Economy

Protecting and ensuring the interests of the workers class and other working people under the conditions of socialism means for the trade unions, above all, to ensure the development of social wealth; to see, together with economic bodies, to an effective and harmonious development of production. The efficient functioning of production determines the satisfaction of people's needs. When nothing is produced, there is nothing to distribute. The trade unions can thus be fulfilling their tasks successfully only when they invest all their strength and means to ensure a successful development of the economy.

Our concept of the trade unions' role in ensuring and protecting the interests of the workers class and other working people is thus broader, and not confined to the sphere of social security, recreation and the like. The ensuring of production has, and will always have, priority. Without this, it would be impossible to ensure other social and individual tasks and needs in a socialist society

As a voluntary social organization of the ruling class, the trade unions under socialism are interested in the speediest and most effective development of production possible, in balanced planning, in labor productivity growth in flawless functioning of supplier-consignee relations, in a comprehensive utilization of material resources, in conservation of energy, raw and other materials, in complete utilization of working hours and so forth. These factors result in an intensive creation of values and contribute to raising the working people's living standards.

The trade union movement in socialist countries follows this Leninist path, under the scientific leadership and guidance of its revolutionary vanguards. The trade unions' Leninist path represents the endeavor to build socialism and communism. That entails the application of the general laws of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of each country and the generalization of attained results and experiences, and thus further development of the theoretical findings designed to aid the materialization of the workers class' social role. The desirable results can only be achieved by consistently applying the general laws to the specific conditions of each country.

FINANCE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON SET OF ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU061909 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 3 Oct 80 p 3

[Jaroslav Hejkal interview with CSSR Finance Minister Leopold Ler on the set of measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy after 1980: "The Place Is on the Field, Not in the Stands"]

[Excerpts] [Question] The economy has been developing constantly, not only in our country but worldwide. Comrade Minister, in what conditions will we be implementing the set of measures? Do you think that its principles will be valid until the turn of the century?

[Answer] It is obvious that the eighties--when compared with the sixties and seventies--will be marked by a number of peculiarities. The turn of the century will find Czechoslovakia--a [raw materials] processing country--in a conflict situation. When I say a "conflict" situation I do not mean a crisis, a depressing or a pessimistic situation, but a situation that will demand from us to "shift into another gear" in our planning, management and work, a situation that will crucially change many things. For that reason we also keep on emphasizing that the set of measures is not an everlasting dogma or catechism, but a living document. It will be necessary to gradually modernize it, amend it in accordance with our internal problems and in accordance with the development of the situation in the world. Our guess is that the world environment in the eighties and nineties will place great demands on us.

[Question] What is the essence of that demandingness? Many people might say that our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries is already so well advanced that the crisis development in the captialist states cannot affect us to any significant degree.

[Answer] Of course, the fact that our economic ties with the CEMA countries and particularly with the Soviet Union will become closer, will continue to be of immense advantage. This is the cornerstone of our security and future. It is our chance. In that respect a great deal has already been done, but we still must do more, we must be more active. One aspect is the irreversible fact that from the Soviet Union we obtain the greater part of raw materials more cheaply; for example, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan considerable more cheaply than we could from the capitalist countries. However, we cannot count on importing those raw materials from the Soviet Union in increasingly greater quantities. On the contrary, we must assume that the prices of raw materials, energy, metals and products of the agriculture-food complex will be rising worldwide, and thus also within the CEMA framework, and that such a development will place increasing demands on our processing industry, particularly on the engineering industry.

[Question] The set of measures can be seen as a sort of sports rules, for example, soccer rules. They forbid certain things such as touching the ball with the hand. The moment a player ceases to abide by those rules the referee punishes the whole team for the player's offense. What will happen in a case in which a director, let us say, permits the rules of the game called the set of measures to be infringed in some respect? Who will be the referee and of what will the punishment consist?

[Answer] The objective of our internal rules, that is, of the set of measures, is to hold our own in the European and world arenas. I will begin with the worker in the engineering industry who has been doing the same work for a number of years. He has been fulfilling the performance norms and receiving wages for it. If the enterprise sells the machinery profitably, he also will receive a share of the economic result. However, if the enterprise neglects technological development, loses markets and does not sell its machinery or sells it without profit, the worker will receive what he earned with his work, but he will not receive a share of the economic result. Thus the worker cannot be interested in his own performance alone; after all, he is at the same time the owner of the means of production and a participant in management. Gradually he will have to become interested in the enterprise's prospects, in what it will put on the market. The worker, foreman, director, all who are part of management must realize that they are participants in the game, that their place is on the field and not in the stands. If a deputy technical director or the chief of the design department cause the enterprise to slow down, they must bear the responsibility for it; for example, at the end of the year their bonus might be cut 20 to 40 percent, or they might be eventually exchanged [posleze vymeneni] because the work collectives suffer. Thus in their own interest the work collectives, too, will to a considerable extent be referees. Other referees are the superior body, the State Bank, people's control and others.

[Question] Quite a few ills of our economy arise from the fact that leading positions are not manned by qualified personnel. A young person with the appropriate education often does not have room to maneuver because an older person sits in the leading position, a person opposing progressive methods of work. Do you think that the set of measures also will contribute to young, capable and qualified people's getting a much better chance to make comprehensive use of themselves than was the case to date?

[Answer] The set of measures, without doubt, broadens the scope for all capable, qualified, courageous people dedicated to socialism, who are for progress in production and society. However, there are no rules; a 60-year-old designer can be young and, on the contrary, a 30-year-old can be old. This is a very individual affair that demands a sensitive work with people. I think that life--through the set of measures--will simply force us to gradually improve cadre work and appoint the really most capable people to leading posts. I believe that young, qualified, capable and courageous people will get their big chance.

SLOVAK CIVIL DEFENSE CONFERENCE HELD

AU031140 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Unsigned report in the column "Brief Information:" "Civil Defense Staffs"]

[Text] The participants in the 3-day all-Slovak aktiv meeting on preparing the population for civil defense, which was held yesterday in Mlynceky, discussed the future tasks of civil defense staffs in regions, districts, plants and rural areas. The deliberations of the aktiv meeting, which was attended by up to 120 representatives of our civil defense, National Front organizations and the ministries of the Slovak Socialist Republic, confirmed that the staff members are prepared to fulfill the tasks outlined for them by the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the uniform system of paramilitary education of the population.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES S. MORAVIAN FARMERS ON HARVEST

LD062002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory letter to South Moravian farmers on the completion of the harvest and the results achieved.

The South Moravian Region achieved 5 [as heard] tons of cereals per hectare, with 172,000 tons of cereals being produced above the plan. Corn, including more than 2 million tons of grain crops, have been harvested in the region. The region has also exceeded the planned procurement of cereals for state funds and is successfully fulfilling its tasks in the procurement of animal products.

Comrade Gustav Husak expressed the conviction that the farmers of the South Moravian Region, under the leadership of the regional party organization, will make every effort to fulfill future demanding tasks.

BRIEFS

FIELD CHORES STATISTICS--The Ministry of Agriculture and Food in the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR] reports the state of field chores in the CSR regions by 28 September as follows: Central Bohemia has harvested corn for silage 27.7 percent and late potatoes 22.1 percent; completed plowing for winter crops 64.1 percent, and sowing of winter cereals 22.2 percent. The figures for Southern Bohemia are 46.7, 34.4, 76.0, and 28.5 respectively; those for Western Bohemia 39.9, 35.3, 64.0, and 25.8 respectively; those for Eastern Bohemia 46.5, 42.5, 77.9, and 26.4 respectively; those for Southern Moravia 56.7, 41.8, 75.4, and 19.6 respectively; and those for Northern Moravia 57.1, 43.6, 79.1, and 21.7 respectively. The figures for the entire CSR in the above order are 45.8, 37.1, 72.3 and 25.2 respectively. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 1 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

CZECH HARVEST--In the higher regions of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR] 15,000 hectares of cereals and 10,000 hectares of vegetables remained to be harvested on 30 September; straw was ungathered on 7 percent of the acreage, mostly in Western, Eastern and Northern Bohemia. Flax has been harvested from the entire acreage and late potatoes 41 percent, but an almost 20-percent difference exists between harvest and procurement here, the largest percentage being in Eastern and Northern Bohemia. The estimates of average yields do not promise a rich harvest: Only 170 quintals per hectare in the entire CSR. The average weight of sugar beets is 538 grams per tuber; by 30 September 8,000 tons of sugar beets have been procured. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 1 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

HARVEST IN SLOVAKIA--More than 51 percent of the planted 38,700 hectares of potatoes in Slovakia have been harvested: Almost 10,000 hectares in Eastern Slovakia alone. Corn for silage has been mown on almost 70 percent of the acreage: in Western Slovakia on more than 48,000 hectares, in Central Slovakia on about 14,000 hectares and in Eastern Slovakia on more than 20,000 hectares. Sugar beets have been harvested from more than 3,400 hectares in Western Slovakia. The second quarter of the planned 20,356 hectares of sunflowers is now being harvested in Slovakia. In Western Slovakia the first, almost 100, hectares of corn for grain have been harvested. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 1 Oct 80 p 5 AU]

LAGGING COAL EXTRACTION--In September a total of 9,859,073 tons of fuel were extracted in the CSSR, which is 1 percent--or 100,947 tons--less than planned. The coal extraction shortfall since the beginning of this year amounts to almost 1.4 million tons. All deep-mining coal mines fulfilled the plan in September; in surface mining the North Bohemian basin showed a shortfall of 205,735 tons, and a shortfall in the removal of the overburden of almost 3 million cubic meters. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

STATE SECRETARY MEETS PLO OFFICIALS IN DAMASCUS

AU061810 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 80 p 2

["Solidarity With PLO Reaffirmed: Meeting With Leading Representatives"]

[Text] Damascus (ADN)--The GDR unswervingly stands in solidarity at the side of the Palestinian people in their struggle for the assertion of their national rights, including their right to self-determination and the founding of an independent state. This was underscored by Kurt Loeffler, state secretary in the GDR Cultural Ministry in talks on Thursday with Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestinian National Council. Also participating in the talks were members of the PLO Executive Council Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and Talal Naji.

Kurt Loeffler, currently visiting Syria for talks with PLO representatives, affirmed that a durable and just peace in the Middle East can only be implemented with the participation of all involved sides, including the PLO. Khalid al-Fahum expressed his satisfaction that the GDR and the PLO cherish identical views on the basic problems of our times and appreciated the multifaceted support of the GDR people.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES NORWEGIAN OFFICIAL

AU061916 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Friday Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received for talks Torbjorn Christiansen, head of the political sector of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry.

Mr Christiansen values the continuously developing relations between the two countries. Both interlocutors stressed the particular significance of a continuation of the political dialogue in the current tense international situation. They agreed that the detente process must be continued and deepened with emphasis on military detente and disarmament.

Herbert Krolikowski explained the proposals the Warsaw Pact countries to reduce tensions and consolidate security in Europe. He underscored the need and topicality of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Agreement prevailed that a constructive and businesslike course at the Madrid meeting can exert a positive influence on the international situation and on deepening cooperation in Europe.

Herbert Krolikowski and Torbjorn Christiansen affirmed bilateral interest in contributing to deepening cooperation between the GDR and Norway in the future on the basis of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

Participating in the talks was Eric Dons, ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway to the GDR.

Director General Christiansen visited the GDR at the invitation of Deputy Minister Kurt Nier for official consultations at which topical international problems as well as the state and prospects of bilateral relations were discussed in a businesslike and open-minded atmosphere.

STATE SECRETARY RECEIVES SPANISH PARLIAMENTARIAN

AU061851 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Thursday talks took place on further development of economic and scientific-technical relations between the GDR and Spain between Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, and Gomez Angulo, chairman of the Economic Commission of the Spanish Parliament. The two interlocutors noted with satisfaction that a positive development of economic and scientific-technical relations has been noticed in the past few years.

Gerhard Beil stated the GDR's intention to continuously develop economic and scientific-technical relations with Spain and Mr Gomez stressed the positive development of economic relations between the countries and displayed interest in expanding, in addition to the direct commodity exchange between the two countries, scientific-technical cooperation as well.

Participating in the talks were Dr Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology, as well as Spanish Ambassador German de Caso. Mr Gomez, who is paying an official visit to the GDR, conducted more talks at the Ministry of Science and Technology and visited GDR educational and research institutions.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REVIEWS PROVOCATIONS AGAINST BORDER

AU061818 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Oct 80 p 1

["Provocations Against GDR State Border; in September 129 Border Provocations From the FRG"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the month of September civilians as well as members of the FRG border control organs and other NATO armed forces violated the GDR state border in 129 cases. In doing so provocateurs destroyed GDR border posts erected to mark the state border in nine cases. In another 11 cases provocateurs threw stones or other objects at facilities and installations on GDR territory. In three cases GDR airspace was violated by single engine sports planes coming from the FRG. A total of 47,000 civilians and more than 7,000 members of the military were taken to the state borders for the purpose of agitation against the GDR.

HONECKER APPOINTS NEW GENERALS, REAR ADMIRAL

AU061815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 80 p 1

["On the GDR National Holiday: Erich Honecker Promoted National People's ARMY (NVA) Officers to the Rank of General: Peoples Soldiers Prepare 10th Party Congress With New Initiatives and Achievements"]

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)--On the forthcoming 31st anniversary of the founding of the GDR, on 2 October 1980 Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the National Defense Council, promoted Colonels Guenther Bretschneider, Rudolf Deutsch, Ernst Girke, Alexander Karin, Kurt Kraemer, Rudi Meadler, Guenter Otto, Kurt Sommer, Hort Syrbe, Franz Schindhelm, Gerhard Schoenherr, Erhard Telle, Ehrenfried Ullmann, Sigfried Zabelt, Werner Zaroba to the rank of major general. Navy Captain Hans Joachim Doenitz was promoted to rear admiral.

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN PRESENTS NATIONAL DEFENSE AWARDS

AU061825 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Oct 80 p 2

["Awards for Merits on Behalf of GDR National Defense; Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann Presented Awards"]

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--On Friday meritorious members of the National People's Army [NVA], the border troops and of civil defense were given awards and promoted at the Defense Ministry on the 31st anniversary of the GDR's founding. Thus their services of many years standing on behalf of the comprehensive strengthening of the German worker-peasant state and of its reliable military protection were recognized. At the same time outstanding performances at the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers were appreciated.

On the order of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, presented the patriotic order of merit in bronze to Rear Admiral Hans Hoffmann, deputy chief of the People's Navy; Col Johannes Hirtreiter, commander of a border troop unit; Col Manfred Paul, chief of the Leipzig military district command; Col of Civil Defense Klaus Rude, deputy chief of Civil Defense; Maj Joachim Wieczorek, company commander of the GDR border troops, and to other officials.

The honorary title "Meritorious NVA Member" was awarded to Lt Gen Martin Bleck, head of an administration in the Defense Ministry. Other generals and officers received the military order "for merits on behalf of people and fatherland."

On the same occasion officials of the party of the workers class, the state apparatus as well as of social organizations were honored with high state decorations.

Army General Hoffmann valued the high readiness for action of those awarded as an expression of their loyalty to and affinity with the SED and the working people. By means of their exemplary performances they have made worthy contributions to the preparations for the 10th SED Congress as have the working people in industry, agriculture and other social sectors. He expressed the conviction that they will in the future employ all their strength, knowledge and experience to reliably protect socialism and peace at the side of the Soviet Army and other fraternal armies.

CULTURAL, SPORTS TRIPS CURTAILED DUE TO GASOLINE SHORTAGE

DW021520 Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Karl Otto Article: "Gasoline Shortage Makes Cultural Trips Past History"]

[Text] The athletes of the Wismar TSG [Sports and Gymnastics Society] have to use the railroad in the future--their "foster enterprise," the Mathias-Thesen shipyard, has canceled the gasoline ration for the trips with the shipyard's buses.

"No gasoline for such trips anymore," the Naumburg-Saale road transport combine informed the Theater Patros organization in Camburg which organized regular trips to Weimar for the performances of the national theater there.

The inhabitants of the outskirts of East Berlin, too, in the future must make do without the so-called "cultural trips" to theater plays or concerts in the "capital."

"Interflug" With Tuned-Down Engines

The order of the day in the "GDR" is saving energy in general and gasoline in particular. How, when, and where--this is what the citizens of the SED state learn daily from the press--and in the practice of everyday life.

Since the spring of 1980, the "Interflug" airline of the "GDR" has already been flying with tuned-downed engines. "Inland service," that is to say the routes between East Berlin and Leipzig or Dresden, for example, has been discontinued and charter flights have been reduced. The exception to the rule: flights to the Leipzig Fair.

Radar control on the "GDR" highways--the end of many an alleged official business trip. For the traffic police have been instructed not only to catch the speeders but also to find out whether or not official vehicles are misused for private trips. No plant manager or party functionary can afford any longer to use the official car for a family excursion or for a shopping trip to the nearest big town.

This does not quite proceed without any protest. The Camburg theater friends alerted "Radio GDR" and complained. Their argument: Now if everybody goes to Weimar for a theater evening with their own car the gasoline consumption is greater than in the case of a community ride by bus. Radio personnel replied: Go by train, for in view of the "price explosion in crude oil a considerable portion of transports has to be shifted from road to rail."

The "Reichsbahn," which by comfort and technical standards has stagnated on the level of the fifties--please note that they have been unable to drop the term "Reich"--now is intended to be the savior in the struggle along the energy front.

So far about 40 kilometers of railroad network a year have been electrified. It is planned to achieve 80 kilometers a year by 1990. "As far as the Reichsbahn is concerned electrification is the most important rationalization measure of the next several years," the East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG stated. The need for making up for lost ground is considerable. Of a total of 14,000 kilometers of railroad-line network between the Baltic Sea and the Thuringian forest, only 1,600 kilometers have been electrified.

Since this job cannot be done overnight, steam engines already mothballed are being pulled out of the depots and recommissioned. Workers of the LEW [Locomotive and Electrical Engineering Works] at Henningsdorf near Berlin are supposed to step up the production of electric railroad engines next year by at least 50 percent. Even the SED press calls this an "unusual increase rate."

Goods Should Go From Road To Rail

The "plan target" is to shift 10 million tons of cargo from road to rail. This target will not be attained in 1980 yet--the result achieved in the first half of 1980 amounted to only about 2 million tons. "Save gasoline," is what is being hammered home to the plants, state administrations, and organizations. A specific ration is allotted each month. Anyone having used up their ration by the 25th day must make ends meet for the rest of the month. What this means in practice is: No trips.

But, the ration not used up within a month is forfeited--to the advantage of the state....

Thus, enterprises are constantly called upon to form pools in the transport of goods. But this causes organizational difficulties. The balance sheet of the transport community of Trotha in Halle Bezirk: Gasoline savings of 150 liters in 9 months....

"Why truck for other plants when there is plenty to do in our own enterprise," is the complaint of Halle Bezirk's eastern CDU newspaper about the "lack of interest of those responsible for planning."

The daily energy consumption in the "GDR" amounts to 145 million marks. Strict observance of the speed limits on the streets and highways, greater utilization of the inland waterways and the rail, as well as the installation of computers aboard transport facilities for short-distance traffic for the purpose of reducing energy consumption are intended to save fuel.

So far private gasoline consumption has remained untouched--without restriction. Yet many automobile owners in the "GDR" are afraid that they will soon have to inactivate their "Trabant" and "Wartburg" passenger cars. The reason: Batteries and tires are practically unobtainable.

Saving fuel does not apply in every case. When purchasing new cars, the taxi business was given the recommendation to buy Soviet type "Volga" cars. These cars, however, "eat up" between 14 and 16 liters per 100 kilometers....

PRC NATIONAL DAY MARKED BY MESSAGE, RECEPTION

Lazar Greetings Message

AU022150 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpt] MTI--On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the establishment of the PRC, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, greeted in a message Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the State Council of the PRC.

PRC Reception

AU031130 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Oct 80 p 4

[Test] On the occasion of his country's national holiday, Wednesday, Feng Yujiu, PRC ambassador in Budapest, gave a reception at the embassy.

The reception was attended by Mrs. Janos Keseru, minister of light industry; Vencel Hazi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and several other representatives of our economic, social and cultural life. Numerous heads and members of diplomatic missions were also present.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE SOVIET ENVIRONMENTALIST

LD062044 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 6 Oct (MTI)--Under Secretary Gyorgy Gonda, president of the Hungarian national office for environment protection and nature conservation, and Yuriy Antonyevich Izrael, president of the Soviet Union's hydrometeorological and environment supervisory State Committee, conducted talks in Budapest on Monday about topics covering environment protection cooperation between their countries. They coordinated the Hungarian-Soviet technical-scientific cooperation programme for the 1981-85 period which embraces, among others, development of systems for measuring and controlling the state of environment as well as study of the influence exercised by industrial and economic activities on the environment.

Yuriy Antonyevich Izrael was received by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

GASPAR RETURNS FROM WFTU MOSCOW SESSION

LD062350 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 6 Oct (MTI)--Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of CCTU and president of WFTU, returned from Moscow on Monday where he was attending the 31st session of the general council of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

MAROTHY, VANCSA ADDRESS AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, CONGRESS ENDS

LD061954 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 5 Oct (MTI)--The 25th congress of the Hungarian Agricultural Workers' Trade Union (MEDOSZ) ended on Sunday in Budapest.

The debate on the second day was addressed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ). He said that the trade union effectively assists the development and modernization of agriculture. The trade union bodies--living with their independence--successfully contribute with their initiatives and economy improving activity to increasing the standard of production, increasing the yields. Hungarian agriculture today stands international comparison. Certain of its branches belong to the front-line of the world--said Laszlo Marothy. The debate was addressed by Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food. The minister emphasized that Hungarian agriculture is capable of adapting to the tense international economic competition: During five years Hungarian agriculture increased its production by 15-16 percent, with fewer workers. The congress then elected the MEDOSZ leadership.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SIXTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

5 October Proceedings

LD052124 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Oct (PAP)--The 6th Plenum of the PUWP CC continued its debates today. Referring to the negative aspects of the PUWP's activity in recent years alternate member of the PUWP CC and first secretary of the party organization at the Adolf Warski shipyard in Szczecin Stanislaw Miskiewicz said that the PUWP had not been reacting to the postulates and requests of the workers. He said there was a growing number of slogans and appeals and very few firm and unanimous actions aimed at the transformation of the criticized mechanism of managing the national economy.

There are concrete persons responsible for that state of affairs. Individual strategy of minding nobody and nothing mounted by some individuals, the policy of absolute personal privilege pursued by some party members holding high posts did only make the bitter cup runover.

It is not the party but definite persons known by names who should prostrate themselves before the party and the whole working class.

I do not think the facts about Szczepanski and many others can be termed as an affair, but rather as cases of depravation--all of us want to see those people appear before socialist jurisdiction.

The speaker said that neither the report of the Political Bureau nor other materials give names of the people who had abused their posts for private profit, and voiced the opinion that they should be clearly revealed as concerns PUWP CC members, the government, first secretaries of the voivodship committees and voivodes. Only those who are free of any suspicion should be allowed to continue the process of restoration together with other bodies.

The speaker pointed to the absolute need for electing high officials for two terms at the most, for carrying into effect the motto: The party leads and government rules, and for appointing an organ of party control independent of the Central Committee.

Next the floor was taken in the discussion by member of the PUWP CC from the Ursus mechanical works Zygmunt Wronski. He said:

Ten years ago we promised the people to introduce changes in the policy of the party and the government. Today they want us to give an account of those promises. An opinion prevails that this time, without half measures and evasions, all the people guilty of the crisis situation, with no exception, should be brought to account for it.

This is not the question of finding scapegoats, but simply a matter of justice, of showing the ordinary PUWP members and the entire people that it is true that the party statute is one and the same for all, as far as both the rights and the duties are concerned.

The working class of the Ursus works, members of the PUWP come out for the convocation of an extraordinary congress of the PUWP.

The principle must be observed by all means that the party is supposed to play an ideological-political role above all, that it should inspire, mobilize and control. The motto the party leads and government rules must be carried into effect.

Declarations must be followed by action. We need further actions guaranteeing that the pre-August situation does never occur again. We demand a mechanism of managing the party which would for ever secure the close bondage with the working class.

Roman Ney, alternate member of the PUWP CC, rector of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy in Krakow said:

The party is filled with bitterness, with hard feelings towards its authorities.

We must take to improving the style of the functioning of the party because in this country all begins with the party and--when it comes to trouble--also ends with the party.

Discussing the question of responsibility for the crisis the speaker supported the idea to separate the Political Bureau from the government and put forth a postulate that at least a half of the composition of the Political Bureau consist of field activists not employed in the central party and state apparatus.

The speaker gave numerous concrete examples when expertise and scientific opinions were not taken into account in decision-making, as was the example of the Huta Katowice steelmill and, in a broader sense, the (?concept) of the development of metallurgy, power industry. There started to emerge a disquieting state of disrespect for science, said he, which became clearly noticeable already in 1975. Similarly as a manipulation with the party, the manipulation with science was growing.

Members and alternate members of the Central Committee should also be grouped in permanently operating commissions to hold consultation on a specific problematique. The party should take an appropriate distance to what is going on in the government and the other organs, stated he.

In the Sejm we need a real discussion, controversions; unity regardless of the price. Fictitious unity is not what we need at the moment, he said.

Tadeusz Fiszbach, member of the PUWP CC, first secretary of the PUWP committee in Gdansk stated:

At present, the social interests and energy are centered on the [word indistinct] aimed at recognizing by our party in theory and guaranteeing in practice the consistency of words and deeds, programmes and their effects.

One does not need today special perspicacity to discern in the protest of the working class the self-defensive striving of the society which knows that it has the right to expect honesty, veracity and reliability from its authorities, the authorities of the people. Our society declares in a principal way that private interests, lottery and license have nothing to do with socialism. That is why the demand for legal and political guarantees that would protect the functioning of the system from deformations is so common. This must be recognized not only as substantiated but even as indispensable to the good of the country.

The most urgent undertaking now is a fundamental change of the system of economic planning and management, and of the mechanism of economy.

Works in this sphere should take into account four key points of reference pertaining to the system, structure, sociopsychology and policy.

The independent self-governing trade unions, treated ever more widely as one of the guarantees of stability and improvement of the public life, have become a part of the social picture, and though our party was not an initiator of their formation, yet just today it has a chance to gain in the new trade union organizations a valuable stimulus activating the people who act in a definite sphere of the social and economic matters.

We should use, having in mind the working people, the to-date achievements of the trade union movement so that the entire Polish trade union movement unites in the political community for the most important matters of our state, so that it becomes the real, active and effective instrument of the functioning of the socialist democracy.

Stanislawa Kruk, member of the PUWP CC, weaver in the linen industry plant in Zyrardow:

"The crew really hopes that the decisions of today's session will have a decisive influence on restoring law and order in Poland. Ever more frequently, people demand that the authorities take more effective activities to counteract symptoms of anarchy and the sowing of disruption. A general demand put forth in discussions is the need to square accounts with people who used the authority given them by society for hoarding private possessions by means of economic abuse and embezzlement, and who gave public speeches aimed at making others aware of the country's tough economic situation and the need to cut down on consumer demands. Another postulate concerns the introduction of mechanisms which would really guarantee an end to recurring crises in Poland."

Stanislawa Kruk, who is a member of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, paid a lot of attention to the problems of young people in that organization. "I must admit"--she said--"that basically, young people are at one on their political views and see their future in socialist Poland, whose shape was mapped out by the 6th party congress".

Kazimierz Jarzabek, member of the PUWP CC, foreman in the B. Bierut steelworks in Czestochowa, referred to the conclusions and postulates concerning the improvement of working and technical production conditions and said that today, when the country is in a very difficult economic situation, there is no way to do everything at a time. However, the conclusions and postulates put forward by steelworkers must certainly be carried out. However, the problem is not the scale of outlays, but a sensible use of the money being spent. "We speak a lot about responsibility", the speaker went on. "In our department bad work cannot go unnoticed. It is impossible to hide from responsibility for errors in production. Consequences are drawn openly and collectively. This is the responsibility and openness that workers demand of people who manage economic or party life".

Member of the PUWP Central Committee Tadeusz Wrzasczyk, pointed to the necessity to draw correct conclusions from the crises. The repeating crises are rooted in the insufficiently consistent observance of the principles of the scientific socialism. The stormy development of the labour force was not accompanied by an adequate perfection of relations in the superstructure.

This is a bitter truth for everybody and hence for me too, and the more so as after the 8th PUWP Congress I had been member of the Political Bureau and feel coresponsible for what has happened, the speaker said.

Referring to the national socio-economic plans Wrzaszczyk said they were becoming unrealistic as new tasks were added to them in the course of their implementation. The 6th PUWP Congress set the investments ceiling for the years 1971-75 at a very high level of 1,450,000,000,000 zlotys. However decisions of the Political Bureau and Government Presidium were made to inaugurate many investment projects that had not been included in the plans, Wrzaszczyk said. They ruined the national plan's internal cohesion, material balance, workmanship in building and the balance of trade. There was a need to dramatically indebt Polish economy abroad. The economy could not bear such a situation and it was then that radical turn in the economic policy should be made. Instead we had the 7th PUWP Congress at which we talked about the allegedly correct strategy of the years 1971-75 that was said to have passed the test of time.

Boleslaw Koperski, member of the CC, first secretary of the PUWP Committee in Lodz said that the statements the most often reiterated in debates at work establishments are that methods which do not agree with the party statute and the Leninist principles must not be tolerated in party work. We are repeating those truths here, bearing in mind that the failure to adhere to those principles always has and is costing the party too much.

The need to introduce changes to the party statute is voiced at many party meetings, the speaker proceeded. I share the opinion that the exercising of elective party functions should be limited to two terms of office. It is also suggested at these meetings that the principles of election in the party be altered to some extent, so that party members have more chance to take party in electing also the central authorities.

It is good that at this time, so difficult for the country, many people understand that without peace and a heightened work discipline the recently obtained pay raises will not be of full value. The society also demands that our authority be not only honest, just, but that it be at the same time strong.

Wladyslaw Kruk, member of the PUWP CC and secretary of the PWUP Voivodship Committee in Lublin:

"Nowadays, the basic issue consists in the internal reconstruction of the party. On the one hand, it is connected with the genuine functioning of intra-party democracy, the restoration of the statutory role to the elective party organs and the joint work of its links. On the other, it is related to the moral cleanup of its ranks and the working out of statutory mechanisms preventing the emergence of distortions in the future. One should introduce the principle of separating the party functions from the functions of the state and economic administration and one ought to impose a time limit on performing the latter. Workers and farmers should have much greater representation in the party authorities than they have had so far.

"The grassroots preparation of the congress requires that the public in general should be informed about the assessment of the state of the economy and alternative ways of getting Poland out of her troubles and that they be submitted to a nationwide discussion.

"The leading role of our party was not questioned during the events in July and August. It was only the way of exercising this role that was criticized. One should depart from the day-to-day steering of socio-economic processes and switch over to consolidating the inspiring and control functions. Important socio-political decisions should be genuinely made by the Sejm and the people's councils," the speaker said.

Kruk proposed to examine the issue of raising the lowest wages and at the same time to fix the highest wages, earnings of people holding shops on lease and of disability benefits at a level not exceeding the triple average national wage.

Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, stressed that the legitimate criticism of errors and distortions carried out now should be used by the party to regain confidence and to consolidate its ties with the society. Some people from the party ranks abused their authority, turned out to be ordinary careerists, stopped to be honest and must be duly punished for this. The moral and ethical evil should be ruthlessly eradicated and it should concern not only party members.

The speaker pointed out that the lack of theoretical foundations for the activity of party members in general and of the party and state apparatus, perhaps the most serious shortcomings in the last dozen years or so, has been omitted in the criticism. These shortcomings date back as far as the year 1956 when Marxism stopped to be taught and spread on a large scale.

It should be said honestly and frankly that so far we had overburdened miners, said Grudzien. In fact, the miners had no Saturdays and Sundays off. An 8-hour workday did not exist.

The circle of people exercising power became too narrow and sterile. The mechanisms of of electing managerial cadres, their control, purging of unqualified or even harmful people got degenerated. In this situation, the co-governing of the country by citizens became much more theory than everyday practice. All of us, members of the Political Bureau, of the CC, first secretaries of the voivodship committees, heads of the CC departments, and especially prime ministers [as received] members of the Government Presidium, and ministers, are responsible for errors, of course to a different degree. The party needs a Central Committee that will be wise, Leninist, principled and working jointly and systematically, and a modest, just, exacting and courageous first PUWP secretary rather than a leader.

Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC:

In his speech Stefan Olszowski said that the situation in Poland is not stable yet and is characterized by daily strikes in a number of plants, with demands centred round wages, a slowdown in production, poor industrial and housing construction results.

Production is not increasing at the expected and necessary speed. This is a threat to the material base of social life in Poland.

The basic current problems are to extinguish and avoid strikes, getting the economy running full speed, increasing production pace, improving market supplies. All the forces working for the good of the country and the working population, including the industrial and new trade unions, must be put to work here. The number one task is improving the food market. Some food articles, like meat and sugar, must be rationed for a while.

The party's main duty to the society is to restore faith in socialism, its rightness and humanistic values. However, the interest of the wroking people, the reality of their civil rights, respect for their sense of dignity and the awareness that social justice is equal for all--these concepts must regain their concrete meaning and true value.

Stafan Olszowski stressed that the political crisis is basically caused by errors, whose roots lie in the functioning of the former party leadership, in going away from the line mapped out at the 6th PUWP Congress. "I am speaking about this"--he said--"with a sense of self-responsibility. The sense of collective decision began to recede visibly since the mid-1970s".

"One of the most important problems in our relations with the society, in the relations between the party leadership and the masses of its members"--Stefan Olszowski said--"is the problem of credibility. Basing on Leninist principles, we must rebuild the strength of our party, restore to it--and especially its leading activists--the ability of taking a political view of events, class conditions, criticism and self-criticism.

"What I mean here is responsibility for managing the government and economic planning, for the credit and licence policies, investments, as well as the party's organizational and ideological life and the immoral manipulating of congresses and people. Without emotions, but also without leniency and ambiguity, this plenum should give an answer to the question whether these comrades can stay in the Central Committee.

"Many comrades spoke about guarantees which should protect us from a repetition of party crises. However, there is no better guarantee for socialism in Poland at the moment than leading the country out of the present crisis. Principality and activity of the party's working-class core should be the main obstacle to degeneration.

"The guarantees we are looking for can be found within intra-party democracy. The style and methods of work of the Political Bureau and all other party institutions and in relations inside the party. This should occupy some space in the party statute.

"What we, Poles, need is a strong, effective and just socialist state, a democratic state, with an equilibrium between the interests of individual citizens and the interests of the society, of the entire nation.

"The events in Poland are being watched carefully by world public opinion. Fraternal parties are worried about the situation in Poland. We have reasons to be sincerely grateful for the trust shown us, for concrete economic aid, for support given to our party by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and other parties. It is our duty to see that our party is always a firm ally for the fraternal parties, that Poland is a permanent element in the family of the socialist states, faithful to the alliance and agreements within the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA."

CC Secretary Tadeusz Grabski began from a statement that he cannot remain indifferent to the attitudes presented in yesterday's speeches by some comrades from the former party and government leadership, the tragic lesson of history has not even inspired them to simply re-think matters, re-educate themselves, draw conclusions concerning an issue as obvious as personel responsibility for having brought about a state for which we are paying such a high price. Truly indignating is their hypocrisy when they are now offering us reforms that, despite the long-time opportunity they had been given, they did not execute. The truth that quitting the stage is the most difficult for poor actors has been confirmed once again.

Today's plenum may be in no doubt on one issue, he said. It is the issue of the personal party responsibility of the people who left the leadership at the 4th and the first part of the 6th plenum. Those people have disgraced the party in the eyes of the nation and the world. There was a time when we put our trust in those people and now we are often ashamed of their names.

Justice, that we now need so badly, is a concrete and measurable concept. An objective, strict judgement on each of us who has betrayed the party's trust not through a passive attitude, but through zealous activity is the imperative of the moment, it is a defence of the good name of our party. I have a moral right to demand that in this room we talk about responsibility using names.

Jozef Pinkowski--member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers--stressed that the largest amount of attention in the broad social and party debate is devoted to the direction of transformations in party activity, the functioning of the state and its institutions and activities aimed at overcoming the present difficulties and working out ways of bringing the economy out of a very difficult and complicated situation.

Improving the economy is no easy task and cannot be achieved at once. A lot of very important difficulties have piled up. The basic of these are rooted in errors of the social and economic policy or in the bad realization of party guidelines, which were correct in past years, but implemented badly.

Speaking about the government's activities, the speaker pointed out that carrying out the postulates resulting from the agreements signed with the strike committees, activities aimed at increasing market supplies and agriculture and securing the return to normal, rhythmical work of industry and other branches of production belong to the most important tasks round which attention is concentrated. Currently, these are the number-one issues and will remain so in the plan for 1981.

Jozef Pinkowski stressed that the Soviet Union and the other socialist states gave Poland considerable aid in easing market supply troubles.

"We must do everything"--said the speaker--"in order to ensure rythmical production. In September, general industrial production was seven percent smaller than production last September. Work productivity in industry decreased by 6.4 percent." Jozef Pinkowski recalled the decision of the Council of Ministers to increase supplies of certain products to the market in the fourth quarter of this year.

Next year will witness the full scope of wage and social service rises. The population's financial incomes will increase in that period by about 12 percent.

"To-date analyses and appraisals still do not point to a satisfactory state and degree of market supplies. Improvement on the market is closely connected with the situation in agriculture. A number of temporary measures were taken in order to help secure increased supplies of concentrated fodder for agriculture, to improve profitability. We have decided on high imports of grain and fodder.

"We are discussing further ventures aimed at improving profitability and increasing farmers' interest in boosting agricultural production, especially cattle-breeding and grain-growing.

"Works were started on draft programmes of social and economic development for the coming five-year period. They key issue, of course, is to pep up the economy, to achieve a tangible increase of the national income. These are the only conditions for appropriately solving wage and social issues, realizing necessary development goals and paying off our debts. Agriculture, the food economy and agro-food industry are top priorities in the entire development plan for the national economy and in the activities of all interested ministries.

"Basic changes in the production structure must be brough about. Ensuring an appropriate development of the raw-materials and fuel-energy base will be necessary, together with sorting out the situation in investments. Also necessary is to curb capital-consuming investments and develop those which will bring rapid production results and contribute to saving raw-materials, fuels and energy and to improve the living standards of the population. An exceptionally-important issue is to develop housing construction, health service network and services outlets."

The speaker stressed that coming out of the present economic difficulties calls for developing favourable trade and economic cooperation with abroad.

"To a much larger extent that to-date, we will consolidate and develop cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states within the CMEA and bi-lateral relations. This is where the biggest possibilities for exploiting our production potential with benefit to the country and our socialist partners lie.

"At the same time we will continue to develop and expand cooperation with capitalist states and the developing countries on the principles of mutual advantage.

"In our activities for the future, the most important thing is to increase economic efficiency. We must prepare and realize an economic reform which would increase the possibility of independent activity and self-government in enterprises and economic units, people's and local councils, and, at the same time, be conducive to strengthening central planning and managing in national strategy as well as create conditions for a proper cost-and-effect analysis. This reform must also stimulate new ideas and technical progress. An all-out war against wastefulness, bad production an violating production discipline will also be necessary."

At the end of his speech Jozef Pinkowski paid some attention to improving the style and working methods of the government and subordinate state and economic administration. "Drawing conclusions from the shortcomings of the to-date work of the state apparatus, critically evaluated by society, we intend to change the role, place and methods of activity of the planning commission and ministries, especially economic ministries.

"We will considerably increase voivodship power. Also improved must be the style and working methods of the entire state and economic administration. It is also necessary to develop relations of partnerly cooperation between the administration and the trade unions, as well as self-managing organs. Citizens must have a bigger share in co-management. There must also be more social control."

Stanislaw Gabrielski, chairman of the Main Board of the Socialist Union of Polish Students, said we are facing the second, very dangerous surge of the political crisis. It is a crisis of ideological attitudes, a progressing devastation of the communal consciousness which may snowball into unpredictable consequences.

The key to solving the present crisis can be found first of all in our party. I believe a moral renewal of the party is the precondition for regaining the confidence of the party masses and society. In my opinion, the party has to get rid of the people who are simply thieves or speculators, who should face trial. I find the need to develop democracy inside the party the fundamental issue. Democracy here would consist in collegiality of the work of the leadership and in warranting a high rank to elective bodies within the party.

The milieu which I represent comes out in favour of a prompt convocation of the 9th extraordinary PUWP Congress to provide a working forum for elaborating a strategy of action under the new circumstances.

Over the past years we were moving within a closed circle of the people, and now we have to boldly draw on new forces in the party. There is need for honest, modest people, who are endowed with high moral and intellectual values. There is no place within the party for people of no character.

Both today and in the future, the party should concentrate on the young generation: Negligence in the field are considerable. We should seriously consider ways to utilize the huge potential of young age and qualifications and to actually tune young people in the life of the entire nation.

The fact that we let such a depreciation of the teacher's profession occur is an irretrievable loss to socialism in Poland. Restoration of the rank of this profession is a priority issue at the moment.

An immense amount of work is awaiting us at this country's higher schools, where teaching and upbringing should be given a superior rank and the principle of unity of teaching, upbringing and research should be restored.

The Socialist Union of Polish Students is facing a tough test of its power and prestige today. We are an organization which honestly serves students, struggles for their interests, and creates conditions for civic education of the young. We want to be a socialist organization connected with the working class and its party. We are not going to give up these principles. The student milieu is rational-minded and wants to consider the party a genuine leading force in society. However, we are of the opinion that the party has to exert its leading role with respect to our organization in a different way. The leadership here should take the form of ideological inspiration, while the party's moral prestige should be the precondition for it.

Jerzy Putrament, PUWP CC member, vice-president of Polish Writers' Union, said: Our party is undoubtedly going through a certain shock, irrespective of the fact that many party organization coped with problems in the tough period while many others remained passive.

The speaker warned against the danger which arises when private tastes in matter of art are employed by senior officials in the mechanism of their immense power, which creates opportunities for a host of rudimentary errors and through these evaluations of art exposes to unnecessary risks the political prestige of a given person.

Over the last decade, the party was primarily concerned with the etiquette, celebrations, and anniversaries: We had banners, musical bands, and words of thanks, while the party's effectiveness should be measured by its ability to attract the crews among which it is operating, the speaker said.

Mieczyslaw Moczar, member of the PUWP CC, president of the Supreme Chamber of Control:

"I fully agree with Comrade Stanislaw Kania's speech and I think that it is a good basis and starting-point for the discussion which began in this room and which will be continued all round the country tomorrow. This speech adds to our insight into the past, the present times and the future.

"I would like to return to the moment when, late at night on September 5, we elected the first secretary of our party in the person of Comrade Stanislaw Kania. I am of the opinion that this was an historic night.

"Anyway, time will determine the meaning of this fact, but even today it can be said that the entire party has fully approved of our decisions. The population has also fully approved of removing Edward Gierek from the post he occupied. Our decision gave rise to faith that the party will free itself of the habits of the past decade and will set a sure foot on a straight path.

"At present the leading party activists expect that our party will set out on a huge battle for its place in society. They live with this hope. But it must be said that--unfortunately--the party continues to be inactive. This has been going on for too long. Our huge party has come face to face with the enormous force of justified dissatisfaction, and even wrath on the part of the working population, which has piled up over the years.

"We must cleanse our party from dishonest, immoral and degenerate people and sometimes even corruptive people. We must also free ourselves of slippery and servile people, from sycophants and career seekers. (?None) of them are nor can be communists.

"In the present situation the nation must know that the party treats its word seriously at last. The nation will trust the party only when it will know that no one will get away with any crime, regardless of who the culprit is.

"A few words about issues which I wrote about in my letter to the Political Bureau on September 2, 1980. I mean the question of a structural reconstruction of the system of governing the party. I know that such a reconstruction is no easy thing, also because the present system of management has been shaped by history.

"The lack of responsibility which was, unfortunately, sanctioned in our party for ten years, must not repeat itself. It is here, within the Central Committee, that a small group which has deformed the norms of intra-party life is operating. In result the exchange of opinions and discussion, which should be a life-giver in every party organization, was brutally extinguished and then completely done away with."

Next, the speaker went over to problems of international policy and stressed that socialism's biggest achievement is peace prevailing in Europe for 35 years.

"Every Pole knows the value of peace. The Polish nation knows that it is socialist forces that have ensured a peaceful stability in Europe. All honest Poles also know the value of our system, our international alliance, which guarantee Poland life in peace. Therefore, everyone who really loves his country and wants to develop favourably should do everything he can today to contribute to the consolidation of the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Let our alliance with the USSR should grow stronger day by day. We will not let anyone weaken them, because they are the surest guarantee of our country's independence--a guarantee of Poland occupying a worthy place in Europe as a socialist and sovereign state."

Alojzy Karkoszka, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, first secretary of the PUWP Warsaw Committee, said: Entire working class in Poland, despite instigations and phrases contaminated with an alien message which were addressed to it, provided evidence of its great prudence, civic responsibility, and concern for the common social property.

This was the stand which the PUWP Warsaw organization adopted from the very start and from which it drew the right conclusions to serve practical actions. It embarked on the clear line directed towards consolidation of links with the working class.

We have to clearly say that we should energetically restore within the party the Leninist norms of life which were so painfully violated, the speaker said. Basing on the working class, our party together with Polish society can control the renewal of life and lead the country out of the present crisis. There is no alternative to the programme of our party and the general course it pursues.

We voiced need for changes in the party leadership and in the government, Karkoszka said. What matters is the party and not individual persons, who should be respected for their merits and justly assessed for their errors.

The PUWP Warsaw organization sought to solve many problems on its own, but many others required central decisions, Karkoskka declared. As member of the party leadership, I was unable to effectively promote the necessary changes in the attitude despite many efforts to do so.

Jozef Tejchma, member of the PUWP CC, Poland's ambassador to Switzerland, said:

[Words indistinct] highly developed countries in the West has such a well developed education system and such a rich cultural life as Poland. This is the merit of our party and of our socio-political system. An enormous number of well educated people has emerged who must have opportunities to fully realize their creative ambitions or just effectively use their qualifications.

The principle should be adopted that intellectuals must keep certain distance towards immediate needs and activities of the authorities. The people of ideas, culture and art will play an outstanding role in shaping new society not by the confirmation of everyday reasons and decisions but through the consolidation of those values which have a historical dimension.

There should be the greatest amount of freedom within the party, that is as much of free discussion as possible, of open circulation of opinions, disputes, assessments and criticism. Only then the struggle in defence of our reasons against the enemies of socialism will be more effective for it will unmask better their opportune demagogy. Political struggle going along two lines is both a requirement of the present moment and a permanent requirement: On the one hand, we have a consistent improvement of our activity in the spirit of all those postulates and opinions which have manifested themselves so firmly, with an eye to a better continuation of the building of socialism. And on the other hand, there is the struggle against all those forces and conceptions which are in no way compatible with the broadly conceived interest of contemporary Poland. Workers went on strike under the slogan: "Socialism--Yes, Distortions--No". Our further activities should be conducted under the slogan: Improvement--Yes, Negation of Socialism--No.

Wojciech Jaruzelski--member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, minister of national defence:

"History and contemporary times will prove that only the Marxist-Leninist party, only communists, are able to and, of course, should, admit their errors unambiguously and thoroughly. No one should regard this as our weakness: It is our strength and proof of credibility.

"Each one of us, members of the Political Bureau, has managed or is managing--better or worse--some ministry, department or sections. But all of us, as a collective, were responsible for the entire management of the party.

"In light of the present situation, this appraisal must be, and is, negative. Some people undoubtedly carry the biggest responsibility. They should bear the appropriate consequences in equal proportion.

"The thing is that errors and disfigurements did not attack a weak and retarded organism, endangered and alone: During the years of People's Poland our state, its economic and social achievements, education and culture reached a high level and made huge, historical progress.

"The unchangingly right foreign and defence policy of our party and state--in short the policy of national existence--is an invaluable and inviolable achievement of socialism in Poland at all the stages and turns of our history. Thanks to this policy we are not alone and weak. Thanks to allied socialist unity, thanks to the real power of the Warsaw Treaty, the might of the Soviet Army, we are living in peace, within safe borders.

"We were also fortified by this awareness in times when our country was recently going through a sharp domestic conflict, when over 300,000 NATO troops were holding huge exercises across the Elbe in Western Europe, including units of the army whose barracks and exercise grounds continue to carry revanchist, Germanized names like Silesian, Wroclavian, Pomeranian, Szczecin, Gdansk, Kolobrzeg, Elblag and Olsztyn.

"During this period as well, the Polish People's Army did not lower its defensive readiness for one moment. We were and are credible as a strong link of the socialist coalition, as an unfailing arm of the socialist state.

"We went through very dramatic days. Together with the party, with the Central Committee, the Polish Armed Forces declared themselves firmly in favour of a political solution to the conflict. Thanks to the concluded agreement foundations have been created to consistently improve the socialist reality in peace and respect for truly working-class reasons.

"Stability in Poland is one of the important factors of stability in Europe. Disorganization is not good for detente. All this is also detrimental to the security of the country. It can weaken its defensive capabilities. The many-million-strong mass of reservists should be fully aware of this.

"I am saying this in earnest as the minister of national defence, but, first of all, with deep concern as a soldier--their comrade-in-arms.

"Therefore today, in solidarity, in the name of the cause, they cannot, we cannot let our own work--Poland's defensive abilities--be undermined."

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the PUWP CC, editor in chief of the weekly POLITYKA, said: The strikes which took place in Poland in recent months had no match over several decades in Europe: There was no other such broad and deep protest as this one in Europe since the last war.

The young generation, as was said many times, formed the majority of strikers. A fact which proves a breakdown of the entire concept of upbringing, the speaker said.

He went on to postulate that the party and its leadership come up with a profound analysis of the previous decade and earlier times.

Making a reference to the proposal to improve democratic centralism, Rakowski said we should realize that if the party has for years been working in a definite way using definite methods, we should avoid making the impression that in six months' or even a year's time from the moment when adequate warrants are introduced into the party's statute, the party or the way it operates will alter right away. I can't simply imagine that, he added.

The speaker described the problem of approach to the new trade unions as the most important issue and pointed to a clear definition of policy towards them as the key tactical and strategic question. The escalating strivings of these unions should be directed towards co-responsibility for execution of power. If the new unions--or part of them--refuse to do that, the division will be unavoidable into those who understand the situation the country is facing and those who want to continue a trouble-making policy, Rakowski said, and added that despite universal discussions and the nervous atmosphere, the forces are growing in Polish society which yearn for stability.

Referring to the crisis of the previous years, member of the CC Political Bureau, deputy premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski said that the 1980 crisis differs from the previous in that we are now faced with much more difficult problems under far more difficult circumstances.

Mieczyslaw Jagielski considers the elaboration of a programme for overcoming the situation to be a matter currently of the great importance. Agriculture, which for the last five years has not been receiving the planned means, is the number one priority. Now we have to not only allocate considerably higher outlay to its development, but, what is even more important, firmly plant in the countryside the belief in the stability of the policy on agriculture, create conditions for a revival of rural self-government, ensure the social character of agricultural cooperative unions and farmers' circles.

We need to re-model many factories which are producing investment equipment unnecessary at home and which stands no chance in export, to produce staple goods, those most needed by the society. We shall have to bring about considerable shifts in employment. With all the concern for the interests of workers, we shall also have to improve the pay systems.

Next, the speaker discussed problems of foreign trade and stressed the need to rapidly step up our export in order to ameliorate the country's balance of payments and obtain means for the purchase of grain, fodder and materials.

Referring to the developments in the trade unions movement, Jagielski emphasized the significance of a renewal of the trade unions movement and the struggle for its socialist character, for a gradual reconstruction of trade unions' unity, not imposed by the administration, but resolting from convictions of the people.

Speaking about international issues, he said that our right, life-confirmed foreign policy is being proved correct in the difficult time that we are living through now. The friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist states have once again proved to be a factor of utmost significance for the development and the security of the socialist Poland. The assistance in need, which also this time we have received is a proof of this.

Andrzej Koltek, alterante member of the CC, chairman of the Main Board of the Federation of the Socialist Unions of Polish Youth (FSZMP) said that all the participants in the discussion are aware of the broad range and the great intensity of young people's participation in the worker protest. The crisis which was felt in Poland particularly gravely affected the lives of the young generation.

The speaker said that the young generation cares about more than a five-year perspective in the development of the homeland. They want to be aware and influence the shape of our future, our political and economic practice. To actually co-shape this practice, we need another, active status of the young people and their organizations in the country's life. The speaker suggested that at the present stage of the country's development it is necessary to formulate a national educational programme.

Romauld Jankowski, alternate member of the PUWP CC, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions (CRZZ), said:

Trade unions are carrying through a true renewal under extremely tough political conditions today. This does not mean they did not undergo the process of ossification which spread to all spheres of social life--the process of making living social organisms state-run.

The unity of trade unionist movement no longer exists, but what continues to exist is the unity and common interests of all working people, a solid groundwork for cooperation between branch unions and the newly created trade unions. We concluded a whole range of agreements with the founding committees of the new unions as we want to secure for all people the possibility to benefit from the trade union privileges.

All branch unions became independent and quit the Central Council of Trade Unions, though ultimate decisions in this respect will be taken by national congresses of those unions. The central boards' proposal to set up a coordinating body, a sort of federation of branch unions free from a bureaucratic machinery and one which could not be commanded, is both right and necessary. This is also the only form which preserves the unity and partner-like cooperation in trade unionist movement at present, one that is broad enough to make it possible for others to join the federation.

Member of the CC Political Bureau, Vice-Premier Kazimierz Barckowski said that we need such changes in the functioning of the party and the state which will reduce the hazard of conflicts repeating in the future.

The gravest accusation of our to-date information activity--I do not want to use the word "propaganda"--is that it was not until the rallies with strikers that we had to explain the actual state of our economy, its possibilities and the impossibilities to cope with the tasks, the conditions to be fulfilled by everybody to increase the opportunities for a better satisfaction of the needs.

CC members, to say nothing of economists or pressmen, had no access to basic economic information. To me, this is one of the strangest misunderstandings in the economy.

We have begun to extend the access to information on the economy and we must proceed in that direction.

Steps in those spheres must be effective and consistent, proving that our deeds do not depart from the words in the policy of economy. Information and political work should make them intelligible, acceptable, they should serve to relieve the social tensions which occur in connection with the market and production.

According to the speaker, one of the most important issues for socio-political stabilization is the restoration and development of all the forms of self-government, which, through engaging hundreds of thousands of people in the decision-making process, are the best schools of the knowledge about the opportunities and are able to fill all the structures of authority with human presence and activeness. So far, no-one has found a better way to remove the we-and-they division, a better way for the individual to identify himself with the social goals, to put a stop on the arbitrariness of authorities better than self-government and its control.

Discussing the errors in the functioning of our party, the speaker stressed that the party will be renewed and it will recover the ability to act and lead political struggle if it preserves the unity, if it reverts to the sources of its strength--the ideas of struggle for socialism and social justice together with the working people.

We must seek contacts with non-party members and extend their field of collaboration with party members and the party.

Witold Nowack--member of the PUWP CC, president of the Polish Academy of Sciences:

"Two groups of problems are currently important for the Polish scientific community. The first is the issue of self-management in science. The second concerns a programme of social and economic reforms which could restore confidence and faith in possessed forces, protect the country against a comeback of the situation carrying a direct threat to the existence of the nation and state. Both these trends are closely connected. The scientific community expresses its full support for a broad democratization of all fields of science and our life and its will to participate [words indistinct] out and implementing the programme of social and economic reform.

"What should be changed for science to better fulfill its tasks, to exert a bigger influence on the development of the socialist society? The first thing in view is the problem of restoring trust, belief and words and actions in relations between science and the authorities."

The president of the Polish Academy of Sciences said that never in Poland's post-war history have so many declarations been spoken on the role of Polish science as in the past decade. Never, also, was there such a divergence between words and deeds.

Among the things hampering the development of science the speaker mentioned cut-down material means, inconsiderate personnel policy, artificial screens of secrecy of various sources of information, excessive and unjustified interference by censorship.

The speaker also stressed that many scientific experts' opinions prepared by, for instance, the Polish Academy of Sciences, contained important warning signals, ignoring of which led the country to great losses.

Ryszard Frelek, member of the PUWP CC (?and Poland's) permanent representative at the United Nations, said: The basic cause of the present crisis are errors in our policy which (?come) as a result of profound distortions in the way the leadership functioned.

The agreements signed at the seacoast and in Silesia were a necessity not because there was no other way out but because such an approach to the workers' protest and such a mode of overcoming the crisis were and continue to be the only right ones. These agreements have to be fully observed and implemented. Obviously this applies to both sides. This also requires negotiations (?with the new) trade unions, even if the talks were going to be very tough, Frelek emphasized.

Observance of the agreements by both sides is the starting point under the present circumstances. Obviously, only a starting point because great and tough issues remain to be solved. In the first place, we should prevent the so-called second phase, which is being forced by those who are opposed to socialism.

At the same time, the party should do all it can to create maximum warrants to prevent another such crisis, Frelek declared.

Our party has taken the supreme responsibility for the fate of Poland. This responsibility comprises the country's internal development and her defence and foreign policy. It was our party which guaranteed warrants of independence, sovereignty, security and peace to the Polish nation. The alliance with the Soviet Union was, is, and will continue to be the groundwork for this.

The implementation of the vital interests of the Polish nation and state requires preservation and unyielding continuation of the general line which our party adopted at the time People's Poland was born and which we have pursued throughout the 35 years.

Our allied cooperation with the Soviet Union and that country's support are also one of the key premises for successful shaping our relations with France, the U.S., the FRG and other nations. He who does not understand this, does not understand the facts about contemporary world.

Tadeusz Lomnicki, member of the PUWP CC and rector of the Warsaw Theatre School, said:

We must work out a programme with which the working class, the community will identify itself, but first of all we must ensure the implementation of this programme through appropriate organizational and structural changes within the party.

The programme we are talking about must pay more attention to culture and the cultural policy. The latter used to be pushed to the sidelines of our political and social life. This must not be so, Lomnicki said. Even though the situation is difficult, savings must not be sought in the field of culture. Savings in culture are illusory economies. The losses in this domain cost us dearly.

There has been much talk of late about propaganda. One thing I know is that propaganda must not be a farm for breeding cliches and slogans, for then it becomes a suicidal policy and the results it produces are the opposite of what was intended while it also insults the commonsense of the nation. The shallower the propaganda, the more the censors have to say. All the milieus are interested in questions of censorship.

If we signed agreements on the amount of wage raises in individual branches and trades, then we must consistently respect our word in another domain, in the area of opportunities of using full information in our own mass media and also of using these media for expressing one's opinions in them.

Further Plenum Speakers

LD062252 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct (PAP)--Following are contributions by other speakers to the discussion at the 6th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC.

Stanislaw Kowalczyk, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, minister of internal affairs, stated that the workers' protest against the distortions and deformations in the policy of the party leadership and government as well as the developments accompanying it had an unprecedented dimension in the history of our socialist state.

In such a complex situation there have emerged forces in the party who have managed to carry into effect a concept of political solutions. The difficult decisions, decisions of the highest order, were received with deep understanding by the functionaries of the citizens militia (police) and the security services.

Stanislaw Kowalczyk characterized the information presented over the past years to the party leadership and government about the increasing interest of capitalist countries in Poland--as an important link of the socialist countries and a ranking European state. The speaker pointed, among other things, to the fact of centers hostile to Poland exploiting, especially since the mid 1970s, the difficulties taking place in Poland and the growing social discontent.

In pace with the deteriorating economic situation and the aggravating social atmosphere, said Stanislaw Kowalczyk, the Western propaganda centers were stepping up their offensive.

The process of renovation depends on how offensively the party will act. There is evidence of the fact that the authentic workers' movement was joined, and here and there such attempts still are being made, by the opponents of socialism.

There is evidence that amid the seemingly innocent foreign solidarity funds there are also funds coming from camouflaged espionage and sabotage centres which would like to transform the inchoate healthy trade union movement into antisocialist opposition. Stanislaw Kowalczyk expressed his deep belief that the working class would not permit that.

Referring to the need of constant democratization of life in Poland, the speaker (?expressed) that this is possible only in the conditions of respect and observance of the law, and requires elimination of anarchy, license and mess.

There is also the need, said he, for revaluation and improvement of the methods of work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs under the new conditions.

We need greater efficacy of action, better mutual relations with the society to which, stressed he, we must ensure, similarly as so far, peace, order, security. We shall continue to fight firmly social parasitism, alcoholism, demoralization.

The speaker stated that in view of the coordinated character of the subversive, espionage activity against the socialist states community, Poland will tighten her cooperation with the fraternal organs to counteract that activity.

As a member of the Political Bureau, he said, I feel fully responsible especially for not being effective, consistent and perservering enough in my fight to draw appropriate conclusions from the assessments of the social, economic and political situation which were presented to the Political Bureau and to particular members of the leadership.

The development and the scale of the recent events were surprising also to Western centres. The protraction of tension also has been used by the NATO nations, which, while officially declaring their non-involvement and non-interference in Poland's internal affairs, have been lending support for the antisocialist elements, and questioning the party's ability to restore order and reconstruct the climate of confidence.

Taking part in the discussion, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski said that the first half of the 1970s was dominated by the positive effects of the implementation of the policy adopted by the 6th PUWP Congress. Thanks to the great effort of the entire nation and with the help of foreign credits noteworthy results were attained. But a serious danger began looming already at that time. Broadly popularized by economists, the theory of an accelerated development did not pass the test of time for a number of reasons of which the world crisis and mistakes in planning and management were the most serious in my opinion.

Since early 1970s we have witnessed the criticism of planning and management. The need for transformations was widely substantiated by scientists and supported by the Central Committee.

The fragmentary measures made at that period proved ineffective because they were inconsistently introduced, changed without sufficient verification of the effects and accompanied by a continued expansion of orders and imposition of directives removed from the plans that had been previously discussed and adopted by the party and the Sejm. The situation was becoming more and more difficult because the bad situation in agriculture forced new consumer credits.

Voluntarism, intoxication with giantomania, and show-off production led, as the consequences have shown, to yet another serious mistake which had a very adverse bearing on market production and supplies.

The false theory of the alleged bigger efficiency of the economy based on huge enterprises led to the elimination of local industry without the consent of the Sejm and political organs. Voluntarism and intensifying delight in big words and ostentatiousness formed a smokescreen behind which the socio-economic situation was becoming less and less visible. A new phenomenon of cooking up statistics emerged in that atmosphere. The neverending platitudes about our economic power, about Poland's being the 10th industrial country in the world, unending and onesided propaganda of success, and increasingly difficult living conditions accompanying it led to the expansion of general distrust, also in the Political Bureau.

Meanwhile, in response to criticism channelled in various ways, make-believe measures were undertaken. Motions coming from the committees, commissions, advisers and experts remained unrealized. The onesided investment-industrial policy [words indistinct] a growing reduction of investing in man. Scientific, cultural and educational circles were keeping more and more distant from us. That did worry us, members of the Political Bureau who do not deal with economic issues, and yet being members of one and the same body we were responsible for them too.

As time passed and the 8th PUWP Congress was approaching our expectations for major transformations to be brought about by what was correct in the 7th party congress resolutions, were growing illusory. The appeals for democratization, consolidation of the role of representative organs, trade unions and self-management bodies, and protection of the family were correct, but they were removed from reality and could not have been otherwise, because democracy within the party--the basis of everything--was weakening instead of gaining strength. This had influenced the practice of the Political Bureau's activity, the personnel policy and the whole of the political life.

Before the 8th PUWP Congress a discussion and criticism developed in the party ranks which matched the principles of our policy and which has found expression in the recent great crisis. This is a very important statement, Jablonski said, for it means that it is not the party and party organizations which are guilty of what had happened. They had been looking for ways out. The discussion at the 8th congress was very narrow when compared with pre-congress criticism but included many correct remarks. With big difficulty we managed to carry out the personnel change which was requested by the entire nation.

We were submissive again while composing the Political Bureau. As a result, despite the looming big shock, the prospects for a major change in the economic and social policy and in culture were very limited although life itself forced some measures such as the limitation of investments.

The political meaning is unequivocal--we did not discharge our duties well and it is pointless to seek justifications. It is up to the Central Committee to draw conclusions now.

Mieczyslaw Solecki, member of the Central Commission of the Party Control said that the country's situation in many spheres of the economy is critical. It is necessary that the society be made sharply aware of the effects of a prolongation of the present crisis and the activity of hostile centers, the "Free Europe" station in particular.

We have hostile forces in the country. Their strivings must be neither ignored nor made light of, as this would be a mistake. Lenin was right when he said that sometimes you have to take a step backwards in order to take two steps forward. I believe, he said, that we have already taken almost all the steps back. After the plenum, on the basis of its resolutions we must start to take steps forward very quickly, actively. The society is very much looking forward to them.

Ryszard Labus, alternate member of the CC, first secretary of the Gorzow Voivodship PUWP Committee, said that the discontent with the way of managing the affairs of the party and the state which started to grow quite a long time ago had to turn into a crisis of trust in the party and the government. The words addressed to the party and the nation very often departed from the truth. In relations between party links a situation was created which one cannot discuss calmly and without regret: rump-sucking, servility, creating an air of infallibility, raising the function of the first secretary above the collective bodies. The working class came to feel its force and reminded everybody that it [word indistinct] (?revert) the party leadership from its mistaken road and correct its general line.

Boleslaw Kapitan, alternate member of the CC, first secretary of the Torum Voivodship PUWP Committee sees a chance to break the crisis and construct the renewal process in changing the direction, style and methods of party work.

We are hearing more and more voices of common sense and responsibility, indignation at symptoms of anarchy and disregard for the law, voices of understanding for the proceedings of the authorities and, most important, symptoms of a normal rhythm of work.

An issue of fundamental importance for the normalization of life and the reconstruction of the trust and esteem for the party is the everyday work of all the party links.

I am for creating in the party of guarantee systems but not only institutional, which will never more allow for deformations and crises [sentence as received]. The role of criticism must undergo a clear re-evaluation. The only road to a genuine process of renewing the party and the country is the restoration of Leninist norms of life within the party and adherence to them, the speaker said.

There are many young people, comrades, who can take over the baton in governing. We also realize that for various reasons many activists have to leave. Everybody who has a careless attitude to the postulates of the working people will be made give a personal account. But this is just one side to the coin. The other are the real dangers hiding in many suggestions, and first of all in the climate of forcing the authorities to whatever is possible.

Andrzef Werblan, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, PUWP CC secretary, said: All the three crises which Poland experienced in 1956, 1970, and 1980 have one feature in common, namely each could have been prevented if several years before it the policy in force had been revised. Each time, however, as change at the post of the PUWP CC first secretary proved to be the condition for an adequately profound correction of the policy.

Doubtless, the crisis is still in an acute phase, the speaker said. Nothing has so far been ultimately solved. Now that the strike phase is over, we are experiencing the political phase, which will be decisive for the course of events.

Werblan said it is indispensable to make more objective the assessments of the attainments of the party and of People's Poland. The party should be freed form the moral odium, which can be effected through firmly and promptly purging the party of depraved individuals. We should also meet halfway the great enlivening of broad masses of workers and intelligentsia.

A trend of civic concern is growing, particularly within the generations which experienced a lot. Within this trend the desire for democratic changes is combined with the sense of responsibility for calm and peace and home and for the durability of the state.

This trend is characterized by the awareness of the historic bond which links the socialist system and the Polish-Soviet alliance with our national reason and the raison d'etat. We should resolutely expand our relations with this trend of civic reasoning, Werblan emphasized.

Speaking of the scientific policy and higher schools, he said considerable attainments in the field were recorded in the 1970s, especially in the first half of the decade.

A great enlivening and the striving for self-governance within science and for boosting the influence of science on the life of the country are now developing at research centres and higher schools. These strivings are right and well-grounded, the speaker said.

Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the PUWP Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Commission of party [word indistinct] said "I as a communist was expected to oppose the deformities in the way the party [words indistinct] but unfortuantely the mode of work of the [word indistinct] Bureau and the mode of decision making in matters of [word indistinct] importance was [word indistinct] by a small (?group of) persons."

"However, I do not evade (?responsibility) for the trade unionist movement and the crisis of the role it (?played so far). The trade unionist movement is now experiencing a breakthrough. The best party [word indistinct] should see to it that the trade unions emerge from the present stormy period (?as organizations) serving the employees' interests and as [word indistinct] host of factories [words indistinct]."

Kruczek went on to say that "we firmly say today that the quality of party ranks is of great importance [word indistinct]".

"I was shocked when Maciej Szczepanski, ex-chief of the radio and television committee, who is guilty of such abuses and [word indistinct] disgraced [words indistinct] and extent, made a speech on moral attitude, (?honesty and) reliability at the moment when people (?on the) seacoast [word indistinct] their (?struggle) [words indistinct] in our party [word indistinct] Kruczek confessed.

The party [words indistinct] those who are guilty of abuse and embezzlement and who disgraced it, he stressed.

Henryk Kisiel, CC member, chairman of the [words indistinct] referred to economic problems and recalled that the lack of economic equilibrium was a phenomenon existing for a number of years and not only in the [words indistinct] also (?in) foreign trade.

"According to early (?estimates) of the introduced pay rises [words indistinct] the purchasing power by about [word indistinct] million zlotys per annum. In effect [words indistinct] goods whose production was by some [words indistinct] August and September [passage indistinct].

"Money involved in (?investments will) have amounted by the end of the present year to 1200 billion zlotys, while [words indistinct] in investments is about 885,000 million," Henry Kisiel said.

"Changes in planning," the speaker said, "are outstripped by other needs and social expectations." While discussing efforts needed in this area, Henryk Kisiel indicated that the planning commission (?ought) to become [word indistinct] organ programming the development of economy and is (?function) should be the [words indistinct] development plans.

Jan Chylinski, CC member, Poland's ambassador to the FRG stated that it was a fact that the political and (?economic crises in Poland have been [word indistinct] in the West to undermine the idea of socialism.

"As the ambassador of Poland to the FRG" he said, I have the [words indistinct] who and with what methods [words indistinct] the anti-socialist [words indistinct] I also have the possibility (?to) observe of the [words indistinct] not interested in the development of political unrest in Poland. That is why they (?will) not back up (?a) stand in (?defense of) compromised, as to their [words indistinct].

(?Speaking) about ways leading out of the country's present economic and social situation, Jan Chylinski offered for discussion a number of issues and tasks. "[Words indistinct] growth of the national income and considerable increase in the share of [words indistinct] (?for export)."

Kania Concluding Speech

LD070922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Speech by Stalislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the conclusion of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum on 6 October--read by announcer]

[Text] Our deliberations are coming to a close. All comrades who wanted to speak have spoken at the plenum, stating what they deemed necessary and what was dictated by their conscience. It is almost a new working day and the question is born: What will it be like: What will be the situation following the sixth plenum? There were great expectations connected with our session and great interest by the party and the Polish community, our socialist friends. The deliberations were watched by the entire world. I think that we can state with full conviction that the Central Committee, its members, tried to live up to these expectations. The present situation is very complex, both politically as well as in its economic realities. This is a very difficult situation for the party but let us not forget it is also very difficult for the people regarding market and supplies. In any case, the political difficulties cannot be linked only to the mood in the party. After all there are in our community millions of nonparty supporters of socialism and they feel, just as we do, the bitterness of the crisis which swept through Poland and which has not ended. We are still faced with many threats, not only to our economy but also to internal peace and therefore to socialism. The threat to socialism, is, after all, an immediate threat to the social achievements and the security of the nation. The value of each concept and each programme is tested by life, the supreme judge. The program of the Central Committee is not just a forecast, or not primarily a forecast, but the basis for active deeds by the party. If that is so, then the question arises: How accurate is the answer in the most important matters which faced the plenum?

I think that what happened in Poland is too serious to be able to say at the conclusion of the plenum that we know everything regarding the causes and the solutions. Many motions have been introduced here, there has been a wealth of diverse ideas. All of them will be the subject of sincere analysis.

I agree with those comrades who suggested that we should continue to profoundly examine the causes and to reflect on the motions.

The Politburo will approach with all eagerness these proposals. We will turn to people who have a lot to say on these matters. Our experiences as a party and as a nation should be the subject of deep study carried out not only for immediate use but also with the future in mind. We have a clear-cut attitude to issues of most fundamental importance.

We leave the debate with a harmonious view concerning the nature and causes of the crisis. It was eloquent of a protest directed not against socialism but against its distortions. It emerged chiefly under the influence of our own errors. The party leadership is mainly responsible for them. The central state organs and primarily the government are responsible.

A way out of the difficulties depends on the activeness of the entire party. Our evaluations today, even if they are not complete, are sufficient to act in the right direction, that is through a dialogue and agreement. This has proved to be the only correct method.

The plenum was also in agreement regarding responsibility. This responsibility must be linked with the shortcomings of the functioning of the central links of our party and state. It also has its personal aspect. The comrades who failed have left including people who have let down our moral and ethical principles. The former, should they be aware of their mistakes and the part they played in what has happened, will be given the possibility to participate in party activity. They are fully entitled to it. The latter will have a different law applied to them which must be equally just for all, irrespective of the posts occupied.

It should be like that, not only in this case. In the discussion the comrades stressed the need to examine quickly all cases of corrupt and demoralizing practices and to punish the culprits. This is just and important. We have decided to do precisely this.

We have seriously widened today the composition of the Central Party Control Commission by introducing to it a number of experienced, trustworthy comrades, most of them workers. On Wednesday the Sejm will pass a new law on the Supreme Chamber of Control. Both institutions, acting in concert and cooperation will examine all these matters and draw appropriate conclusions. At the same time we shall resolutely oppose any slander and libel against honest people.

A proverb goes: Success has many fathers and failure is an orphan. The shortcomings which we are criticizing today are rooted not only in distortions of the political and economic lines but also in individual men, their attitudes and work. Therefore, they must be overcome in people's attitudes and work. We have at present a more profound knowledge than before of the causes of difficulties and dangers resulting from them. This knowledge must be translated into resolute, systematic and offensive action. We need insight here not only into the causes of these events but above all a questioning search for means of resolving these problems.

We very much want the Central Committee to support the Politburo not merely with applause but with deep reflection, critical analysis and effort. The deliberations of the Central Committee were not a mere approval of the Politburo's proposals; there were also many critical remarks, disputes about definitions, assessments or proposals. I think that we must all work to insure that sincerity prevails at Central Committee meetings; for if it does not prevail here, let us not expect it to prevail in the party, in social life, in the state.

We are taking from the plenum an agreement on the main directions of action. A deep concern for the guarantees which will protect against new crisis was expressed profoundly and universally. It seems, however, that the truth that the best guarantee lies in overcoming the present crisis has not been fully expressed at our plenum. This must be the beginning, on this we must focus all our strength. We stressed that in the Politburo paper. Our line is the line of agreement [porozumienie]. Its content is concern for the full implementation not only of the pledges to the strike committes or founding committees of the new unions but also of the pledges given to the whole working class. One must correctly recognize, and this was stressed in the discussion, that we have a new situation and one must not consider this situation temporary. We must learn in this new situation to act in ways that will lead to rebuilding the position of the party among the working class. The economy is a decisive sector here. We may have the most correct concepts but not much will come out of them if the attitude of the work forces and the attitude to duties and work does not change.

From this rostrum here we heard about the dramatic difficulties, about the great burden of foreign payments and difficulties on the home market. The economy is functioning much slower than last year. This must be overcome. It will not be achieved by directives. One must reach the people. Not everything is connected with objective conditions, with shortages in supplies. If we do not improve this situation, a debate on other topics will be senseless.

We accept an orientation for the development of socialist democracy. We have in this sphere a wealth of experience and we should give proof that we place the question of socialist democracy at the center of our attention not only in declarations, in TV, in the press, but also in practice, in the attitude of echelons and activists. As for today, we do not have enough socialist democracy nor enough socialist discipline. Both the former and the latter must be consolidated. There is a close interdependence between the two.

Of special importance is our approach to the trade union movement. The stand that we take is not tactical. We will do everything possible to preserve the political unity of the trade union movement so that the entire trade union movement can have a socialist character although it will be organizationally divided. We must strive for the cooperation of all trends of this movement. Let them march along parallel roads, but never along roads that part.

Today the major issue is the struggle for the socialist appearance of the entire trade union movement. Our program spells orientation for the making of alliances with all who are concerned with Poland's future, an alliance of sensible men, men who are concerned with an authentic, socialist renewal. We value highly the wise, civic bearing of the nonparty people, the partnership bonds with allied political parties. We also appreciate the importance of the attitude of the leadership of the Catholic Church, characterized by a sense of responsibility for the homeland, for the common causes of Poles. We will always take care that in Poland every citizen feels good, regardless of his ideology and party affiliations.

There is no way other than to win over people and awaken their activeness. It has been justly stressed that in this respect it is impossible to wait. And we as the Politburo and Secretariat cannot agree to passiveness in any link. In this respect we have a very diversified situation and the times in which we live, targets which face us, require a high degree of viability and responsibility from the voivodship committees, from all branches of our party, from all activists.

The Central Committee should create models of active work. Without waiting for the congress, it is necessary to give thought to various ways to strengthen its activeness, so as to turn it into a systematically working team.

We do not need to postpone matters until the statutory solutions are obtained. The proposals were submitted for the Central Committee to work also in the commissions. This is justified; such support for the Central Committee apparatus would be useful. We will not wait until the next Central Committee plenum but will undertake the implementation of the proposal, accepting temporary solutions which aim at taking advantage of the collective wisdom of the Central Committee. I receive from party echelons, from enterprise-level party organizations many appeals and suggestions. We value them, they are helpful to the party. We do, however, feel there is a lack of thought about what can be done with one's own resources locally and there is a shortage of initiatives. We all need good experience now, which will prove the activeness and skill of all sectors. Questions regarding the home market must be in the fore, as well as all that serves the cause of the use of the economic potential of our national economy, production supply in industry and in agriculture, stressed Stanislaw Kania.

And finally, the matter of the congress. Not a single speech expressed doubt about the need for it. There are new conditions, new tasks; experience of the party and its awareness is changing.

Taking all this into consideration, one must think over the program precepts for the congress. The calling of the congress depends not just on the climate in this room, but also on how the situation in the country is developing. It seems that there are no realistic possibilities to call the congress in a few weeks, but work must be started immediately. In accordance with the resolution, we shall present the concepts concerning preparation for the congress at the coming plenum of the Central Committee, but a lot can be done in a plenum as well.

We would like to prepare the congress not only with the support of the Central Committee, Politburo, the Central Committee apparatus and the central state organs. The voivodship committees, the factory committees, various social and vocational spheres should also participate in the preparations. The program which we will prepare should constitute the basis for leading Poland on to a path of development, bringing our economy out of stagnation, consolidating the party and creating such conditions, such guarantees as will make the return of errors and distortions impossible.

Today we need programmatic thinking in every situation, in every setting. Let us try to attract to that way of thinking the widest possible range of our activists, party men and nonparty people. The only force capable of leading the country out of the crisis is the party. The only possible method is the political activeness of the party organizations. There is no other road than the building of durable alliances with a wide range of people who have the destiny of Poland at heart.

Along this road we should march stubbornly and patiently. It is necessary to transform the guidelines of the present plenary session into the plans of individual voivodship committees. We must give them a complete political and organizational shape. In brief, we must embark upon an active, offensive action of the entire party.

Plenum Resolution No 1

LD061550 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Resolution No 1 adopted by Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee approves the Politburo report delivered by the first secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Stanislaw Kania, on the political situation in the country and on the present tasks of the party, the evaluations it contains and the basic directions for ideological, political and socioeconomic action.

The Central Committee instructs the motion committee of the sixth plenum to continue its work after the plenum, to draft motions and proposals submitted during the debate and then to submit a report to the Politburo and the Central Committee at the seventh plenum.

The Central Committee recognizes as indispensable that preparations should begin for the ninth extraordinary party congress, and a wide range of party activists from production enterprises, the countryside and other social and vocational milieux should be involved in such preparations. In the course of preparations for the ninth congress an overall program for extricating the country from the current difficult situation should emerge, which would also determine the realistic prospects for Poland's development in the 1980's, based on the wisdom and experience of the entire party.

An urgent task is the consolidation of the party ranks around the Central Committee and the restoration of its bonds with the masses. This should be served by the development of interparty democracy and by an overall revival of ideological life of the party. In the course of the precongress debate it is necessary to examine thoroughly the proposals put forward at the sixth plenum for amendments to the party statute designed to deepen interparty democracy.

This means among other things the preparation for the congress of proposals pertaining to precepts for party elections, restriction of the number of terms to be served in election posts, precepts for the election of party audit commissions and restriction of the simultaneous holding by the same person of posts in the state administration and in the party.

The Central Committee recommends that at the next plenary session of the Central Committee, the Politburo submit political and organizational conceptions regarding the preparations for the congress and proposals for the composition of the congress commission.

The Central Committee supports the full and honest implementation of the accords signed by government representatives with representatives of the work forces in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie and stresses that the main guarantees of their realization is the speedy restoration of a normal production rhythm, effective and well-organized labor, social discipline and improved husbandry.

The Central Committee is of the opinion that the most important problem of the moment is to satisfy the needs of the market as regards basic foodstuffs and items of daily use, and instructs the government to take the steps necessary for changing the structure of production and foreign trade so as to protect to the greatest possible extent supplies for the population against the unfavorable influence of declining agricultural and industrial production.

It is imperative that during the next few weeks the work forces and the managements of enterprises should carry out jointly a review of the possibilities for better adaptation of production to the needs of the population. Special care should be paid to winter supplies for the work forces and for the working population.

To meet the postulates put forward by the work forces, the central committee deems it imperative that the government should urgently review the principles of the introduction of the rationing of meat and of meat products. These principles and the forms of rationing should be submitted for social discussion prior to their coming into force.

Agreeing that the problem of supplies for the market has top priority, the Central Committee instructs the government that during the fourth quarter of this year it should lower the general level of funds for investments, and especially to stop some large projects which absorb much capital, and transfer the funds to the production of market goods and production for export.

Next, there should be carried out an examination of machinery and equipment already purchased and see to it that they are put to use.

The Central Committee states that the agriculture and the food industry should be given real preferences in economic policy. We must ensure increased supplies of fertilizers, means of protection of crops, machinery and equipment, coal and building materials for the rural areas.

Priority for agriculture should also be reflected in the long-range plan for the development of the country and in the plan for the next 5-year period to improve the profitibility of agricultural production.

We must concentrate the efforts of the building work forces and of the building materials industry on making good the backlog in the implementation of the plan for housing construction, and of social facilities, especially hospitals and kindergartens.

In compliance with the laws in force, the Supreme Chamber of Control and financial organs will check all private building investments implemented during the last decade, including holiday houses and all the one-family houses, except those built on farms, to see how they were financed.

The Central Committee instructs the government to speed up work on defining the social minimum which should constitute the real criteria for social policy. The analyses of the cost of living should be intensified. It is imperative to define and to abide in practice by the relationship between minimum, average and maximum wages so as to make it favor the implementation of the principles of social justice, and at the same time create conditions for the strengthening of motivation and the role of wages.

We must speed up work on the tidying-up and simplification of the wages system.

It is imperative to introduce a complex reform of the economy, whose task should be to create all conditions for the strengthening of the strategic functions of central planning and for the good work of all echelons of the economy, and especially of enterprises.

In the improved work of enterprises the provisions of this reform should be tested. An important aim of the reform is a marked increase in the participation of workers' self-government and people's councils in the management of the economy.

The provisions of the reform should be submitted for general discussion before the ninth extraordinary congress of the party.

The Central Committee advises that representatives of enterprises, and especially representatives of the work forces, economic activists, representatives of amalgamations and scientific workers should be included among the membership of the Commission for Problems of Economic Reform.

The government is advised to submit to the Central Committee a general appraisal of the state of the national economy.

The Central Committee sees as one of the main tasks of the party to improve the efficiency of all institutions and forms of socialist democracy in our state. This applies particularly to constitutional role of the Sejm and the work of the people's councils.

The parliamentary PZPR and the counseling teams in the party are instructed to undertake action in this field.

With a view to further developing socialist democracy, it is necessary to immediately take the necessary steps to create laws aimed at improving the legal-institutional model of people's councils, of workers self-governments, of self-governments of inhabitants of towns and villages, and of the various forms of cooperatives and of cooperative self-governments.

The Central Committee is in favor of the renewal of the trade union movement, for the development and strengthening of self-government in the respective trade unions and in the newly created trade unions.

The party stands by bilateral, consistent observance of the declarations contained in the agreements that the new trade unions will be set up on the basis of the constitution, the recognition of the socialist foundations of the system, of our alliances and the leading role of the party in the state.

The relations between trade unions and administration should be put on a new level. Trade unions should have influence on decisions concerning working conditions, the cost of living and social policy, and take an active part in the implementation of production tasks.

An important element of the renewal of trade unions should be the development of democracy within the unions. At the same time, it is necessary to speed up work on the draft of the new law on trade unions.

The party Central Committee deems it necessary to expand the partner-like participation of youth and of the socialist youth movement in the social life of the country. Young families will be given every assistance and the role of the young and their responsibility for the further development of Poland will be bolstered.

The party holds the work of Polish scientists in great esteem and wishes to provide good conditions for the development of science and to increase their influence on the life of the country. The party policy will aim at the raising of the level of education on the basis of the nation's opinion and its cooperation. The party will give all help for the development of the national culture.

It is imperative to deepen democracy within the party. We must ensure that members of the party have real influence on the decisions that are being made by party authorities, and also on the strengthening of the controlling function of the party at all levels and in all spheres of social life.

All party echelons and organizations must intensify work on raising the ideological level and the offensiveness of the work of party members; they must courageously oppose all negative phenomena in social life, all gossip and demagogy.

It is the party's right to fight the activities of antisocialist forces. We must firmly defend the good names of the involved and honest cadres against unjustified attacks and accusations, but at the same time we must take severe action against those who have abused the principles of socialist ethics and have abused the party's trust.

In cadre policy, when chosing people for leading offices, it is necessary to closely observe the criteria of high professionalism and of the ideological and moral standards of candidates, and to make greater use of nonparty cadres and firmly oppose the transfer of those who have failed to other equivalent positions.

An important task facing the Central Committee is to constantly strengthen our alliances, to perfect our participation and cooperation within CEMA and in the allied defense system--the Warsaw Pact. We must constantly work for the peaceful development of the country, for the state of its defenses, internal order and security.

The Central Committee wishes to thank all party organizations and members of the party who, motivated by concern for the welfare and the authority of the party during recent times and during the sixth plenum of the Central Committee, have sent their proposals and suggestions. These will be examined in the course of the preparations for the ninth congress of the party.

Biographies of New Members

LD062258 Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct (PAP)--Roman Ney--born February 18, 1931, in Pinsk, to a teachers' family. He completed the secondary school in Tarnow in 1950. In 1955 he graduated from the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy (AGH). Throughout his school and academic years he was active in the Polish Pathfinders' Union and the Union of Polish Youth.

Since 1961 he is member of the PUWP. He was secretary of the school PUWP committee at the AGH, member of the PUWP executive committee in Krakow. At the 8th PUWP Congress he was elected alternate member of the PUWP CC.

In 1970 he was nominated professor.

In the years 1974-1977 he was undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology. Since 1976 he is corresponding member of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN). From 1978 he was the first secretary of the PAN branch in Krakow. Since 1979 he is rector of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, a post he held in the years 1972-1974.

He is the author of several dozen scientific papers on the geology of raw materials and regional geology of Poland. He holds the Knight's and Officer's crosses of the Polonia Restituta Order, and the title of "The Merited Teacher of the Polish People's Republic."

Stanislaw Gabrielski--born March 27, 1944, at Wilczew, Bydgoszcz Voivodship, to peasant parents. After grammer school he worked for two years on the farm of his parents. In 1970 he graduated from the Higher School of Agriculture (WSR) in Olsztym. In the years 1970-71 he was assistant lecturer at the WSR's Institute of Agricultural Economy and Management in Kortowo.

He was active in youth organizations. In the years 1973-1975 was deputy chairman of the Main Council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students (SZSP). In May 1975, he was elected chairman of the Union of Socialist Rural Youth Main Council (SZMW). After the integration of the Polish youth movement he was elected deputy chairman of the Main Council of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP). In the autumn of 1976 he was elected chairman of the Socialist Union of Polish Students Main Council (SZSP). Since 1975 he is deputy chairman of the Main Council of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth (FSZMP).

He is a member of the PUWP since 1968. The 7th PUWP Congress elected him alternate member of the PUWP CC. The 8th PUWP Congress re-elected him alternate member of the PUWP CC. He is Sejm deputy for the 7th and 8th term.

He was decorated with the Golden Cross of Merit and Janek Krasicki Gold Medal.

Wladyslaw Kruk--born November 24, 1931, in the village of Laziska, Lublin Voivodship, to the family of a farm labourer. In 1951, after the secondary school, he took the job of agronomist at a state centre of agricultural machines in the Szczecin Voivodship, where he joined the PUWP in 1951.

In the years 1953-1959 he studied at the Farming Department of Maria Sklodowska-Curie University as well as at the Higher School of Agriculture in Lublin. In the years 1957-1959 he was a teacher at a vocational agricultural school.

He was, among other things, instructor, deputy department head, first secretary of the PUWP District Committee in Wlodawa, and later secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Lublin. In the years 1975-1977 he was director of the amalgamation of the state enterprises of agricultural economy in Lublin. In July of 1977 he was elected the first secretary of the PUWP CC in Lublin. At the 8th PUWP Congress he was elected member of the PUWP Central Committee. He is a deputy to the Polish Sejm.

He was decorated, among others, with the Commander's and Knight's cross of the Polonia Restituta Order.

Kazimierz Barcikowski--born March 22, 1927, at Zglechow near Minsk Mazowiecki, to peasant parents. In 1946 he joined the Union of Rural Youth (WICI). In the years 1946-1950 he studied agriculture and earned the degree of engineer agronomist. In his university years he held senior positions at the Union of Polish Youth (ZMP) in Lodz. In 1956 he was elected secretary of the ZMP Main Council.

In the years 1954-1956 he was deputy editor in chief of the state publishing house ISKRY.

In 1957 he was elected deputy chairman, and later, chairman of the Main Council of the Union of Rural Youth (ZMW).

He earned his ph.d. degree in economy at the higher school of social sciences at the PUWP CC. In 1965 he was deputy head of the PUWP CC organization department and editor in chief of the PUWP organ ZYCIE PARTII (LIFE OF THE PARTY).

In 1964, at the 4th PUWP Congress he was elected alternate member of the PUWP CC and at the 5th PUWP Congress he was elected member of the PUWP CC. From November 1968 to January 1971 he was first secretary of the PUWP CC in Poznan. At the 7th Plenary Meeting of the PUWP CC in December of 1970 he was elected secretary of the PUWP CC and held this post till February of 1974. In December 1971 at the 6th PUWP Congress he was elected by the Central Committee alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC. At the 7th PUWP Congress, the Central Committee elected him alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, and the Central Committee formed at the 8th PUWP Congress elected him again alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau.

In the years 1974-1977 he was minister of agriculture and was member of the Government Presidium. In 1977 he was elected first secretary of the Krakow PUWP Committee. On February 18, 1980, he was called to the post of deputy prime minister. He is Sejm deputy.

He was decorated with the Order of the Builders of People's Poland, Order of the Banner of Labour, 1st class and 2nd class, and with other distinctions.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 3 OCTOBER 1-HOUR 'WARNING STRIKE'

LD031851 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] As already reported a 1-hour warning strike took place at certain selected places of employment and industrial enterprises throughout the country between 1200 and 1300 today; it was proclaimed on 29 September by the national coordinating commission of Solidarity independent self-governing trade unions. The reason given for organizing the strike was the too slow implementation of the accords concluded between the Interfactory Strike Committee on the Baltic coast and in other parts of the country on the one hand and the government commissions on the other, especially the signing of the agreements covering whole branches of industry. The national coordinating commission of the Solidarity independent self-governing trade unions is also of the opinion that in some areas of the country the authorities have been putting difficulties in the path of the organization of the new trade unions; it claims also that mass information media provide inadequate information about the independent trade union movement.

Strikes 'Arouse Anxiety'

LD031955 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] We learn from PAP that in conformity with an earlier announcement of the solidarity independent, self-governing trade union in Gdansk, strikes took place today in some regions and towns of the country. Part of the production enterprises and municipal transport enterprises participated.

These strikes have affected mainly enterprises in Gdansk, Elblag, Slubsk, Katowice, Walbrzych and Wroclaw. It is difficult to estimate the final amount of losses resulting from these work stoppages. There is, however, no doubt that in the country's present, extremely difficult economic situation every disruption of the rhythm of work, even the smallest, deepens existing difficulties.

But most important is the anxiety of the community due to new strikes. The object of embarking on these strikes now when the implementation of the signed accords demands uninterrupted good work, which constitutes the foundation and best guarantee of the fullest execution of the signed social contract, is bound to arouse anxiety and sad reflection.

Description of Strike

LD032302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2105 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] According to PAP, in conformity with the earlier announcement by the Solidarity independent, self-governing trade union in Gdansk, strikes took place today in some regions and cities of the country in which some production enterprises and municipal transport units participated.

Enterprises in Gdansk, Elblag, Slupsk, Katowice, Walbrzych and Wroclaw participated in the strike.

In Gdansk, at 1200 the sound of ships' sirens docked in Gdansk and Gdynia, in shipyards and repair yards, and factory sirens announced the beginning of the 1-hour warning strike along the coast. The decision on this matter was made by members of the national liaison commission of the Solidarity independent, self-governing trade unions at its Monday meeting.

The entrance gates to the harbors, to shipyards and to many enterprises and institutions were closed. White-and-red flags were hung on the gates.

All work stopped in these enterprises, municipal transport was at a standstill; so too were the electric railways, but the workforces remained at their posts. Municipal services continued operating those on which the life of the cities depended, such as gasworks, power stations, waterworks. The health service carried on and also enterprises involved in continuous production such as the furnaces in Gdansk oil refinery, and the furnaces in Elblag's Zamech where they were pouring liquid steel.

In these places the workforces remained at the posts, having put red bands on their sleeves as a sign of their solidarity with those on strike.

At 1300, the strike ended. Cranes in harbors began to move, production halls in the shipyard began to hum, tramcars, buses and railways began to roll. The people on the coast returned to their normal work. In Gdansk harbor, for example, the handling of coal, ore and sulphur, phosphorites, timber and general cargoes continued. In Gdynia, they also handled cereals and citrus fruit.

There are a total of 61 ships in the two ports with 412,000 tons of cargo waiting to be loaded or unloaded.

Further Description

LD032257 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, as we have already reported, the previously announced warning strike was held in the country today between 1200 and 1300. Certain industrial enterprises and also urban transport in the larger centers carried out a work stoppage.

The strike varied in its scope--its effects were greatest in Gdansk, Elblag, Katowice, Wroclaw and Slupek. And now we will tell you how the strikes progressed in several cities.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] A 1-hour warning strike proclaimed by the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union began in the tricity area at 1200. Port cranes ground to a halt, longshoremen, shipyard workers and workers from other industrial plants and institutions stopped work while remaining at their workplaces. Workers' guards made sure that order prevailed. Only those factories continued work at which maintaining continuity of technological processes was necessary.

After 1 hour motor vehicles and urban transportation which had been standing at the sides of streets got going again ard all the work forces returned to the work they had interrupted.

[Another unidentified reporter] Szczecin: Work was halted at, among others, the Warski shipyard, the (Gryfia) and (Parnica) ship repair yards, the sea repair yard in Swinoujscie, the Polmo motor vehicle mechanisms factory, the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex and also by urban transport. The [word indistinct] interfactory committee of independent self-governing trade unions stated that there were no particular reasons for going on strike in Szczecin. The strike was undertaken as a sign of solidarity with the work forces of other factories in the country.

[Unidentified worker] We workers from the Ursus factory [producing tractors in Warsaw] showing our solidarity with Gdansk and accepting [words indistinct], consider that (?the whole game) for the new trade unions is not in order. The workers are not being informed about exactly what is going on, how it is going on. Everything continues to be confused (?in) workers' minds. This is quite simply too difficult. At present people as a whole, as First Secretary Kania says, must decide on matters of common interest so that things might be all right. It's nonsense that we workers do not want socialism. I think there probably isn't a worker standing next to me who would start spinning yarns about us not wanting socialism. At present there isn't a better system for Poland than socialism. But one must understand that not [words indistinct] are good people. And in striking for 1 hour we are holding a strike which might cause the least damage, that is, a strike which is purely and simple symbolic because in our section we will make up what we lose today. [sentence indistinct] Shallwe make up the (lost) hour? [group of workers shouts "yes"]

[Another unidentified reporter] Katowice: Transport, which is of particular importance here, operated without a hitch. The work forces at most PKS [national bus company] transport enterprises, despite the fact that they expressed solidarity with the strike operation, did not stop work. Part of the industrial enterprises went on strike. To the Murcki coal mine:

[Unidentified voice, presumably from Murcki coal mine] Attention [word indistinct] No 12! Attention [word indistinct] No 12! Here is the factory workers' commission! Here is the factory workers' commission. All the best to you, miners. Attention all face miners! For the duration of the 1-hour strike you will be in charge of those miners who remain. We request you to maintain order and calm in your work places. Thank you.

[Unidentified reporter] The work forces of the Batory and Katowice steelworks expressed solidarity with the strike. The work stoppages in these enterprises were of a symbolic nature. An attempt was made to limit production losses to a minimum.

[Another unidentified reporter] In Poznan 60 enterprises were on strike, including the provincial transport enterprise, the Cegielski plant, railway rolling stock repair plant, an engineering plant and higher educational establishments. The chemical engineering plant and several others [names indistinct] did not go on strike. Shops were also operating normally.

Wroclaw: [passage indistinct]

Krakow: Here, among others, the personnel of the municipal transport went on strike and streetcars stopped for 10 minutes while buses stopped running for 1 hour. The (Szatkowski) engineering plant went idle for 1 hour, which cost Z200,000 in lost production. Solidarity union strikes also took place in other enterprises. The Vistula plant and another enterprise [name indistinct] have refrained from striking.

Lodz: Here at midday the streetcars and buses of local municipal transport came to a standstill. In accordance with a decision of the interfactory founding committee of the solidarity independent self-governing trade unions in Lodz, industrial enterprises supported the strike only by hanging out flags, sounding sirens and dispatching members of the personnel to protect the rolling stock of the municipal transport and to supervise public order. Inside the factories of the city normal work continued. This form of strike has been decided upon in view of the fact that the city's industry manufactures mainly goods for the consumers' market. Streetcars and buses resumed their journeys punctually at 1300.

Interview With Katowice Workers

LD032329 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Here is a report from Katowice foundry:

[Begin recording] [sound of the foundry's siren] The foundry's siren is announcing the beginning of the 1-hour warning strike. Over the main entrance to the rolling mill there is the white-and-red flag. Along the whole production line all foundrymen are at their posts, but they are not working. Among them are Kazimierz Zlotowski and Kazimierz Lorenc.

[Unidentified reporter] Why aren't you working?

[Unidentified worker] By our strike we want to support workers on the coast, and we would like our independent, self-governing trade unions to be able to publish their own periodicals. In our case the wages demands have been implemented, my own wages have been raised by one grade, and I think this was the most important demand.

[Another unidentified worker] We are demanding that the demands being implemented here should also be implemented throughout Poland.

[Reporter] Here is Czeslaw Urlop, from the rolling mill.

[Urlop] We, the working class, want a socialist system, but one that is real, one that will observe legality and be just.

[Reporter] There is no one between the rolling mill and the great furnace. But the furnaces in Katowice foundry are working. All members of the work force are at their working posts.

[Another unidentified worker] We are working because we have to work, because we cannot interrupt the rhythmn of production, because the furnace has to be emptied regularly and according to schedule.

[Another unidentified worker] Yes, as my colleague has just said, we cannot stop the furnace, because that would be very costly and a great loss, since other departments also have to continue, the shunters have to provide the trucks, and the same applies to others.

[Reporter] There are three foundrymen at furnace No 2 and also chairman of the Inter-factory Council of the Solidarity independent, self-governing trade union in Katowice foundry, Andrzej Rozplochowski.

[Rozplochowski] The auxiliary departments, that is all the departments not crucial to the production of steel, are on strike. This is a national solidarity action because the government has not fulfilled the signed agreements on two most important questions: the implementation of all wage demands in all the ministries, which the government undertook in its agreement signed in Gdansk, and of the second most important item, the free, open access to the mass media.

[Reporter] Have the wage problems been settled in the foundry?

[Rozplochowski] We have settled the most important problems without the participation of the Government Commission, in negotiations with management.

[Reporter] How do you evaluate cooperation with management?

[Rozplochowski] Cooperation between our Solidarity union and the director of the combine is quite good. But there are people at lower levels who do not abide by the instructions issued by the director, who unequivocally instructed the whole management, the whole cadre, not to interfere in Solidarity's matters, not to oppress people, not to disperse departmental committees, because such cases did happen. We were not given accomodation, and so on. These things have been settled, on the whole.

[Reporter] When you were announcing the strike, did you consider the economic results in the foundry, in the country?

[Rozplochowski] Yes, we did. I can say authoritatively that the losses are almost minimal, and basing ourselves on the slogan of the strike and the causes of the strike, we are of the unanimous opinion that this was imperative and necessary to obtain what we want on a national scale.

[Reporter] Several departments of Katowice foundry were at a standstill for an hour. The deputy director of the foundry, Tadeusz Kozula, is best qualified to speak on the resulting losses. Mr Director, what were the costs of the strike to the foundry? To our economy? To us all?

[Kozula] The losses amounted to over Z2 million. [end recording]

Commentator Doubts Need for Strike

LD040304 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 4 Oct 80

[By PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Oct (PAP)--Friday strikes, completely different in their substance from the August events along Poland's coast, certainly did not disturb the rhythm of work to a greater extent. The strikers themselves took care of this, which testifies to their social experience and civic attitude. But it is not only the calculation of zlotys that is important. Something more is at stake.

One should answer the question: Was this very strike necessary at all?

It was to protest setbacks in the process of implementation of the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie more than a month ago. Today, the right to strike has not yet been formally guaranteed because the works on the draft law are under way.

This right has been obtained and unequivocally confirmed by representatives of the supreme political and state authorities. However, as it always happens in life, one does not need to permanently exercise all rights due to oneself, especially if there are other ways of satisfying the postulates. This is all the more timely statement because so many facts confirm that the government and the state and economic administration--one of the signatories to the "social agreement"--display an unequivocal and consistent will of implementing the agreed postulates. This is a difficult process that takes time, caution and consideration. But this is the process that is going on and makes headway.

In signing the accords, its second signatory, the inter-factory strike committees, stressed their goodwill to create conditions promoting the realization of mutual agreements. Undoubtedly, strikes do not promote such conditions.

At Friday noon, certainly many Poles thought whether this demonstration, and such was the character of the October strike, furthered the process of renewal, implementation of the postulates and the consolidation of mutual harmony.

TU OFFICIALS CONTRADICT KANIA VERSION OF 3 OCT STRIKE

LD070818 Hamburg DPA in German 2354 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct (DPA)--On Monday the new Polish trade union contradicted party chief Stanislav Kania's version of the events leading up to Friday's token strike and demanded that it be allowed to present the exact course of events prior to and during the strike on television. A letter addressed to Kania by the coordinating committee of the new association, which is meeting in Gdansk, says that the strike was necessary because the government had not given a firm answer to the trade union's demands. Kania's statement in his speech to the Central Committee that the trade union leader chief wanted to call off the token strike on television on Thursday and then decided not to do so after all, does not correspond to the true course of events, the letter says.

In another resolution, addressed to Deputy Premier Mieczyslav Jagielski, the coordinating committee demands broad access to the mass media. The new trade union demands that it have the opportunity of publishing its own daily newspaper with a circulation as large as that of the trade union paper GLOS PRACY was on 1 June 1980. It also wants to publish pamphlets and books.

Television should transmit at least once a week 10 minutes in the national program and 20 minutes in local programs the press conferences of representatives of the new trade union. Similar transmissions of 10 minutes duration on national Polish radio and 45 minutes on regional programs are also demanded. The daily press should publish communiques by the new trade union and news which has been written by the trade union leadership, as is already the case in a Gdansk newspaper.

On the question of pay raises, the coordinating committee, which consists of representatives from all over the country, reiterates the dates and expresses its appreciation of the economic situation. As a kind of compromise it suggests transferring to the enterprises the money for the increases which the workforce would then distribute in an equitable manner.

INDEPENDENT UNIONS REJECT WARSAW COURT OBJECTION TO CHARTER

NC070631 Paris AFP in English 0617 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct (AFP)--Solidarity, the new federation of independent unions, Monday night rejected one Warsaw regional court's objections to its charter and said that they could delay official registration of the federation, a union source said.

Meanwhile, Solidarity asked Communist Party First Secretary Stanislaw Kania for time on Polish television to respond to Mr Kania's criticism of last Friday's 1-hour strike during the party's Central Committee plenum, concluded Monday, the source added.

The Warsaw court made three main points in its review of the Solidarity document:

--There was no reference to the Communist Party leadership.

--The proposed charter extended the union's activities to all of Poland, while the Gdansk accords in August specified only regional unions.

--The proposal did not allow officials in political organizations to fill upper-level posts in the federation, a stipulation the court found contrary to human rights.

Jozef Pinkowski, a Solidarity leader, sent a letter to the Polish cabinet Monday expressing his "astonishment" and "worry" over the court's observations, because they could further delay recognition of the federation, union sources said.

Further Report

LD061656 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] A session of the National Consultative Commission which is a coordinating organ of the independence self-governing trade union Solidarity is in progress in Gdansk. The commission has in its ranks representatives of 46 interfactory founding committees from all over Poland.

During the session, the organization and results of Friday's strike were discussed, followed by the issue of implementation of wage agreements. In Gdansk Voivodship wage increases have already been received by shipyard workers and port and engineering industry workers. In other branches of industry the appropriate agreements have not been signed. In some branches, for example in health service, discussions on the subject of increases have not yet started. It was pointed out at the meeting that representatives of the Solidarity union should attend these talks.

In addition, the question of the new unions' access to the mass media was discussed, as well as the opinions of the voivodship court in Warsaw concerning Solidarity's statute. The hope was expressed that the court's opinions will not delay the registration of the unions. Following that, questions of election rules for the unions and organizational matters were discussed.

TRADE UNIONS DEPART FROM CRZZ, DISCUSS GOVERNMENT ACCORDS

Power Industry Workers Union

LD040330 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Oct (PAP)--Delegates of the Polish Trade Union of Power Industry Workers held an extraordinary 11th congress in Warsaw today which adopted a new statute declaring that the union is an independent and self-governing organization, outside the supervision and control of the organs of state administration, political organizations and parties as well as other trade union federations or associations.

The trade union of power industry workers operates outside the Central Council of Trade Unions (CRZZ). It will observe the principles contained in the [words indistinct] as well as recognizing the leading role of the PUWP in Poland.

Speakers emphasized in the discussion that not all the bodies of economic administration did understand the new position of trade unions, trying to shove them aside from the decision-making procedures that affect the conditions of life and work.

Communal, Local Economy Workers

LD041934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The 2-day session of the National Congress of the Communal and Local Economy Workers' Trade Union was ended. The introduction of changes in the existing collective labor agreements and the cessation of imposing plans by management without a simultaneous guaranteeing of means for their realization were proposed. The new statute, elaborated and adopted by the congress, states that the union is independent of state authorities and economic, social, and political organizations and is a self-governing organization of the working people. The congress adopted a resolution of the plenum of the main executive of the Communal and Local Economy Workers' Trade Union on leaving the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ].

More on Economy Workers

LD062030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] A 2-day session of the National Congress of the Communal and Local Economy Work Workers' Trade Union has ended in the capital. A new statute has been passed which states, among other things, that the union is independent of the state authorities and of economic, social and political organizations. In the event that workers' rights and interests or the rights of the trade union are infringed upon, the trade union has the right to voice its opposition, going as far as and including strike action. New trade union authorities have been elected. Jan Osowski has been reelected chairman of the main board.

Forestry, Timber Industry Workers

LD061950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] The plenum of the Central Board of the Forestry and Timber Industry Workers' Trade Union was held in Warsaw today. A resolution was adopted defining the body as an independent self-governing organization outside the Central Trade Union Council [CRZZ]. The plenum favored the need to maintain and develop cooperation among unions on the principles of equal partnership in matters of general socioeconomic character and on policy concerning costs of living and prices. It was decided to hold the 11th national congress of the union in November.

Food, Sugar Workers Council

LD032032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The main subject of today's plenum of the Central Council of the food and sugar industries Workers' Trade Union was the discussion on the implementation so far of the demands put forward by the work forces of these industries.

Participants in the debates were acquainted with the decisions concerning higher wages in the sugar industry, which came into force as of October, and with the guidelines for their introduction.

The higher wages are primarily to compensate for the higher cost of living, to increase the lower wage brackets, and to narrow the wage gap between different branches.

It was decided that the final program for perfecting the system of wages in the food and sugar industries will be presented at the national congress of delegates of the union, which will be convened by the end of October.

Visual Artists Association

LD040916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting of the Central Board of the Polish Visual Artists Association took place in Warsaw yesterday. The adopted resolution expressed complete solidarity with the accords signed by the Interfactory Strike Committees in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastruzebie with government commissions, and stressed that the full implementation of these accords is the proper path to the construction of a new social agreement in our country.

The Polish Visual Artists Association yet again draws attention to the importance of culture in the development of the country. The resolution includes among other things the demand that next year 2 percent of the national budget should be earmarked for the activities of the Ministry of Culture. It also demands the deepening of the democratization of life in the country and the strengthening of the principle of democracy through the introduction of democratic changes in the electoral law for the Sejm and the national councils and by granting these organs the status guaranteed by the Constitution.

The resolution also proposes the need for extensive and reliable information to be provided to the community about the state of the country and the social and economic situation.

Culture, Arts Union Workers

LD062342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] The extraordinary congress of the Culture and Arts Workers' Trade Union has continued its session until late tonight. The congress decided that the union would act as an autonomous, independent and self-governing social and professional organization of employees involved in cultural activities, set up to represent the interests and defend the rights of the employees in accordance with the general public requirements.

The congress also decided the union would exert effective influence upon the implementation of the policy on culture. The congress has passed a resolution on leaving the Central Council of Trade Unions and the voivodship trade union council. The congress elected a 27-strong organizational committee which is to carry out preparations forthe seventh congress of the union to be held in December 1980, or January, 1981. (Wladyslaw Gajewski) from the museum at Lancut Castle, has been elected chairman of the committee. Decisive positions have been voiced against financial cuts in the fields of culture, education and science and at the same time an emphasis has been laid on the need for greater thrift in management of funds earmarked for these purposes.

JOURNALISTS HOLD MEETING ON NEW TRADE UNIONS

LD062208 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct (PAP)--A meeting devoted to the newly formed trade unions was held at the journalists' center in Warsaw today. The meeting was attended by: Chairman of the Chamber of Labour and Social Security of the Supreme Court Franciszek Rusek and representatives of the independent, self-governing Solidarnosc union delegates of the union's founding committees at the Warszawa steelworks and the Swierczewski plant, as well as members of the Presidium of the works' commission at the Warsaw Technical University. The meeting was organized by the Journalist Club of Trade Union Publicists.

The journalists acquainted themselves with the initial programmatic conceptions of the new trade unions, with the not always easy conditions in which these unions are making their first steps, with the views of the representatives of the new movement on problems of their plants and institutions and on public affairs. All the newly formed trade union organizations set as their general goalthe protection of rights, dignity and interests of the employees. The mode of fulfiling that fundamental function, the hierarchy of concrete tasks depends, of course, on the milieu in which the unions are operating. In industrial plants, for instance, priority has been given to the control over the shaping of wages in keeping with the growth of the cost of living and to observance of the just distribution of wages. The partner arrangement of employer-employee relations, democratization of life within the enterprise are in the opinion of the union an essential factor determining not only the atmosphere but also the quality of work and its effects. The new unions do not renounce their interest in the problems of production but they believe this to be the domain of specialists. A proof of the commitment of the crews and their representation is, for example, the decision of the workers of the Warszawa steelworks to immediately set about the making up for delays caused by the strike.

In the Warsaw Technical University the issue of guaranteeing full openness of the school's life is being considered as the most urgent task along with the thorough analysis of the school's structure from the point of view of its didactic and scientific-research functions, and the return to principle of the academic authorities election. In the opinion of the union a question of vital importance is to adapt the activity of the school to the real needs of the country, to the technical and economic practice.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO MEET WORKERS' DEMANDS REPORTED

LD032043 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] PAP correspondents all over the country report on the implementation of demands put forward by work forces which can be fulfilled by internal decisions in the enterprises.

In the Polish ocean lines in Szczecin, by the end of September all demands on wages were implemented. Some of the demands put forward by workers are being implemented. These are mainly matters which will take more time or which have to be dealt with by higher authorities.

The work force of the factory producing lighting and technological equipment Polam has put forward 63 demands. The factory is in Pultusk. Most of the demands were concerned with organizational matters and order. A considerable portion of the demands has already been implemented.

The demands put forward by the work force of the Polish State Railways branch in Wloclawek are being consistently implemented. First priority was given to demands on wages. A considerable portion of demands dealt with working conditions. These, too, are being implemented, within our possibilities.

From the 1,300 demands put forward by the 7,500-strong work force of Elana in Torun, the enterprise commission dealt with 160 demands on problems [as heard]. A few dozen demands that there be no secrets about what happens in the enterprise have already been implemented.

Requested information was published in the enterprise's mass media and placed on information boards. As regards other demands, as, for example, the curbing of administration, decisions were made that these should be settled by the Conference of Workers' Self-Government.

Commentator on Efforts

LD031500 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Oct (PAP)--The month-old agreements from Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie opened a new chapter in the life of Poland. Their thorough realization is of paramount importance. They were signed by representatives of the government and striking crews, but the entire society is undersigned as well, writes a PAP commentator.

Why did the founding committee of Solidarnosc--the Gdansk-based independent, self-governing trade unions--announce that these agreements are not being realized to the full? This is a serious charge and is thus treated by state authorities.

Looking back at the activities of the government in the recent period, one can easily conclude that there is no question of a lack of good will on the part of authorities nor are they trying to weaken the process of introducing the mutually-accepted postulates, contained in the agreement.

Already, there are many decisions and legal acts which prove that the process of realizing these agreements is consistently progressing, though not without difficulties. A lot of attention is paid to maintaining full respect for the August agreements and to do it in such a way as to avoid economic chaos, an inflationary spiral and the lowering of living standard of the population which would be the consequence of chaos and inflation.

Generally, the process of carrying out the agreements is going on successfully and consistently. In many cases, however, it requires executive decisions, or changes in legal acts. This requires time, prudence and common sense. Regardless of objective conditions and difficulties, the realization of many postulates especially those concerning pay gives rise to considerable technical problems. No doubt there occur some shortcomings in this very complicated and broad process, which includes hundreds of plants and branches. It would be strange if there were none. Anyway, this is not the point. The most important thing is the general balance, which speaks for itself: So many urgent problems have been solved in Poland in one month, which would have been impossible in different times.

Hair-splitting is not the most important thing today. Neither is formalizing charges or going into details of individual cases. The thing for today is mutual understanding and good will. These are the values which secure the success of the agreements, which are rightly called social contracts.

MILAN PAPER INTERVIEWS WALESA ON STRIKE, POLITICS

AU031630 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Milan, 3 Oct (ANSA)--While Polish workers down tools today for one hour in the first strike called by the independent trade union movement which charges that the government has not met the movement's conditions, the conservative Milan daily carried an interview in todays issue with Gdansk strike leader Lech Walesa.

"My forecasts are rosy", Walesa told the interview who met him before results of a bargaining session with government authorities to avert the stoppage were known.

"But the problems facing us are serious, many and all very important. If they were not serious we would not have called for the strike".

The union movement called for a one-hour walkout at noon at several industries despite a stepped-up government campaign to defuse the action.

Walesa met with the interviewer at the headquarters of Solidarnosco (solidarity) the new independent and self [words indistinct] organization.

After a detailed description of how Walesa was dressed--blue jeans and the image of the Madonna in his buttonhole--the interviewer [word indistinct] the strike leader as saying that he is not interested in politics.

"When I decided to get involved I'll answer your question, unless you want to hire [words indistinct] to put some order there." The interviewer said that the official Polish unions which have [word indistinct] the central organization want to form a new organization with the movement and asked whether the independent union will accept this proposal.

"We do not want to have anything to do with them", Walesa said.

"We are and will remain only Solidarnosc and our union will have its national headquarters in Gdansk.

"If I am elected head of Solidarnosc, on the basis of the statute which we have approved I will not be able to remain more than four years, two terms".

Asked when he will visit Polish-born Pope John Paul II Walesa said "as soon as possible but wanting and being able to are two different things. The important thing is that you Italians love your pope".

Asked whether Polish Communist Party Secretary Edward Gierek was better than his replacement Stanislaw Kani[illegible], the union leader replied, "I do not know and do no want to".

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON 29 SEP TU PRESS CONFERENCE

AU061555 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 80 p 3

[F. Lewicki report: "Following the Trade Union Press Conference in the INTERPRESS Center--the Right to Independent Opinions"--Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ANOTHER PRESS CONFERENCE ON TRADE UNION PROBLEMS WAS HELD IN THE INTERPRESS PRESS CENTER ON MONDAY, WHEN CHAIRMAN OF THREE BRANCH TRADE UNIONS ANSWERED QUESTIONS FROM HOME AND FOREIGN JOURNALISTS.

Barbara Natorska, chairman of the Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Trade Union; Jan Glowczyk, chairman of the Book, Press, Radio and Television Workers' Trade Union; and Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Communication Workers' Trade Union presented in their replies to numerous questions their postions vis-a-vis the trade union situation and the country's socioeconomic situation.

Neither questions nor answers observed the rule of conventional courtesy. They were meaningful and helped explain at least some of the problems that have raised rather universal doubts and have provoked heated discussions.

The position vis-a-vis the Central Trade Union Council and the meaning of the self-governing and independent character of trade unions were the first subjects. [paragraph continues]

The representatives of all the three branch trade unions agreed that the will of the field trade union bodies, expressed in many ad hoc and formal resolutions, had dictated the DECISIONS OF THE TRADE UNION BOARDS TO LEAVE THE CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL. Those decisions must be confirmed by the statutory congresses, which will soon follow. The aforementioned resolutions were not dictated by any attempt to disrupt the unity of trade unionism. It is obvious that we need such unity, but its form and principles must be different.

In that connection a question was asked whether the independent branch trade unions would cooperate with the newly established trade union organizations. The answer was again identical: THE ENTIRE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT WILL HAVE TO FIND FORMS OF COOPERATION BECAUSE THE ACTION PLATFORM AND GOALS ARE THE SAME. That is now evident in a number of enterprises in which the employees who signed the founding lists of the new trade unions did not give up their memberships in the old organizations.

That is natural. People expect the trade unions to produce most specific work, but they know that it will be more difficult to do in a situation in which various trade union bodies are unable to find a cooperation platform on precisely those specific and important matters. That is why practical agreements and even written contracts are being concluded between the new and the old trade union organizations.

Discussing that question, Albin Szyszka expressed the conviction that cooperation within the branches will eventually materialize. In his view the experience of the trade unions in many countries demonstrated that branch unity of trade unions produces the best results insofar as the fulfillment of the basic trade union function--the "defensive" function--is concerned. Albin Szyszka went even farther in his reasoning and said that the development of the autonomy of trade and professional groups will take place in the branch trade union organizations and that such a phenomenon is now quite obvious.

One question concerned how the trade union actvists present at the press conference understood the terms of independence and self-government, which had often been stressed by various trade union aktivs. Barbara Natorska replied: We understand those terms literally. WE MUST BE INDEPENDENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND OF THE MANAGING APPARATUS. WE WANT TO BE INDEPENDENT OF ALL THE TENDENCIES THAT DROVE THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT INTO A BLIND ALLEY. You should not think that the Polish trade union movement was wholly muzzled. It often stated its views on the distortions of social and wage policy. THAT IS WHY WE UNDERSTAND INDEPENDENCE AND SELF-GOVERNMENT AS DEFENSE OF THE RIGHT TO FORMULATE DIFFERING VIEWS AND TO PRESENT THEM TO THE AUTHORITIES.

Finally, another group of problems: A Western reporter asked how the trade unions viewed their role in the country's economic life and in improving its economic situation. The trade unionists' answer was again unanimous. It is our duty to defend the employees' rights and to struggle for the best possible working and wage conditions, but we would be shortsighted if we wage this struggle only from the viewpoint of demands. We also must wage it by controlling how production is organized and managed. THAT IS WHY WE WANT NEW POWERS FOR THE WORKERS SELF-GOVERNMENT GROUPS, WHICH SHOULD PLAY A NEW ROLE IN ENTERPRISES. That is why we want workers to obtain greater control over planning and over the use of the working time of manpower and machines.

In this connection, the trade unionists stressed, we see that it is necessary to cooperate with the newly established trade union organizations. We are aware of the fact that if we want to control the distribution of the national product we must actively participate as a decisive factor in the process by which that product is created, Jan Glowczyk said at the end of the conference.

It is evident that the conference presented one more line of action and renewal in our trade union movement. That line retains old organizational structures of many years' standing, but fills their structures with new substance and mobilizes for that purpose resilient aktivs in factories and enterprises.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITES PARTY WORKER ON CURRENT CRISIS

AU061542 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 80 p 4

[Statement by Zenon Nowakowski, master craftsman in the Korund abrasive materials factory in Kolo, as part of an "all-party discussion" in TRYBUNA LUDU on the Polish crisis]

[Text] Our factory is fulfilling its current tasks and has increased its export production, thus helping improve our balance of payments. Following the first conflicts in July, at a conference of the workers self-government groups, we resolved to increase our annual tasks to the tune of Z30 million. We fulfilled the annual accumulation plan within 8 months. We will overfulfill the planned profit three times.

We have always attached great importance to openness and to democratic principles as well as to the need for the people responsible for various jobs to give an account of their accomplishments. We have carried out many personnel changes and have got rid of those who practiced graft and harmed the economy. We have carried out a number of social and living measures without waiting for the work force's postulates. No one had to shake us out of lethargy. The work force's postulates have been discussed calmly and meaningfully with the workers and the management, and were then posted to the appropriate authorities.

Without waiting for instructions from above, the Dorunda factory held elections to the factory council as demanded by the workers. Mostly people who had proved themselves were elected as elders and chairmen of the shop councils. Some of them were even reelected.

During the difficult moments we were alone at the lowest executive level, but one learns how to be independent at precisely such moments. Much has been said and written about one-man responsibility, but independent management has been reduced to a minimum and management has been done by prohibitions and orders. It is difficult to find a way out of the excessively expanded local, voivodship and central administration, out of a jungle of regulations restricting the freedom of proper economic processes, and make a decisive stride forward.

During the strikes the Korund factory had troubles caused by a lack of the supply of prime materials, but a thrifty and correct administration of these materials and the work force's militant and conscientious attitude and great commitment during such a difficult time made it possible to continue production without a break and to contain economic losses.

At present, when our country is being harassed by many difficulties, we party members should seek as soon as possible to stabilize the economic situation by productive work and provide good examples for all nonparty people. The events in the past few months have brought to light the fact that our party's opinion has been tainted, and that working people have lost their faith in it. We must recover that faith as soon as possible. However, this task involves radical measures and a complete purge of our party ranks so that fortune-makers, antisocialist elements and people who are unworthy of being party members are eliminated.

We must liquidate the manifestations of bossism. We must purge the party of people who have failed--the corrupted and compromised people. However, while doing that we must not foster the neurotic state of mind that insists that anyone in a leading position is an evil person and a careerist. Most of the persons in leading positions have proven themselves. It is in their defense that we must clearly brand those who have disappointed the party's trust in them. Comrade Stefan Olszowski was right in saying that the reliable personnel will be promoted and w ll be aware of their responsibilities. May this come as soon as possible. Let us not be afraid to concede our errors. This is the best time for it. We must make every possible effort to see and to protect the people who are honest, no matter what their religion or party affiliation. Let us demonstrate by exemplary work that we, party members, are most concerned for the food and development of our socialist country in keeping with Marxist-Leninist theory. If we do that, we will recover the trust of the nonparty people, who will help us build a Poland that is economically stronger.

CEAUSESCU SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

AU060917 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Oct 80 p 5

[Cable sent by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the latter's birthday]

[Text] To his excellency Mr Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

On your 50th birthday, I have the pleasant opportunity of extending to you heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for health, happiness and success in fulfilling your important mission, as well as wishes for peace, independence and continuous prosperity to the friendly Syrian people.

[signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

RCP GREETS CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY ON 15TH ANNIVERSARY

AU061217 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Oct 80 p 5

[Cable sent by the RCP Central Committee to the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee on its founding anniversary]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]:

On the 15th anniversary of the PCC's founding, we have the pleasant opportunity of extending fraternal greetings to you, all Cuban communists and the friendly Cuban people, on behalf of the RCP, Romanian communists and all our people.

With this occasion we renew our wishes for every greater successes to the Cuban party and people in building the new society. We are firmly convinced that the good relations between our parties and countries will continue to develop, to the benefit of the Romanian and Cuban peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

[signed] The RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES GUINEA'S SEKOU TOURE ON NATIONAL DAY

AU061134 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Oct 80 p 5

[Cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure on Guinea's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea:

On the anniversary of the independence proclamation of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, I have the particular pleasure of extending to you, the Democratic Party of Guinea and the friendly Guinean people warm congratulations and best wishes for new successes in the free and independent development and social flourishing of your fatherland, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people and myself personally.

I am convinced that our parties and countries will continue to act, in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation and other agreements jointly concluded in Conakry and Bucharest, to consolidate and raise onto higher levels the relations of close friendship, solidarity and comprehensive cooperation, to the benefit of the Romanian and Guinean peoples, in the interest of the free and independent assertion of all nations, for the triumphof the policy of peace, detente and cooperation in the world and for the establishment of a new international economic and political order.

[signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES ZIMBABWE DELEGATION

AU051855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Test] Bucharest, 5 Oct (AGERPRES)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received Rodrick Nyandoro, general treasurer, head of the ZAPU-PF central apparatus, member of the Central Committee and of the national committee of the ZAPU-PF, and Naison Khezwani, undersecretary of the Foreign Relations Department of the ZAPU-PF of Zimbabwe, who paid a visit to Romania as guests of the CC of the RCP.

On behalf of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU-PF) Rodrick Nyandoro requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed hearty thanks for the multilateral support granted to the Zimbabwe liberation movement for the winning of victory and independence of the Zimbabwe people.

On the occasion, information was exchanged on the current concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and of the ZAPU-PF and the mutual wish was expressed to keep developing the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the ZAPU-PF, between the Romanian and Zimbabwe peoples.

IVORY COAST PRESIDENT RECEIVES RCP OFFICIAL ONESCU

AU031740 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Ivory Coast, has received Comrade Cornel Onescu, member of the party Central Committee and RCP representative to the Seventh Congress of the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast, which has ended its proceedings in Abidjan.

A warm message of friendship and wishes for good health and personal happiness were extended on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for new successes to the friendly Ivory Coast people on the road of socioeconomic development, progress and well-being. Expressing thanks, the Ivory Coast president asked the guest to convey friendly greeting and best wishes for good health and personal happiness to our party and state leader, together with wishes for new successes to the Romanian people in their work of building the new society.

Referring to the meeting and fruitful talks conducted with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny expressed the desire to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the Romanian and Ivory Coast peoples.

PREMIER VERDET RECEIVES ALBANIAN TRADE MINISTER

AU031945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 3, Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister was called on by Nedin Hoxha, minister of commerce of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who visits Romania at head of an economic delegation.

During the interview the sides discussed problems related to the present stage of the economic relations between Romania and Albania, expressing at the same time the joint wish to further expand the trade exchanges between the two countries, to the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

Trade Agreement

AU041927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Oct (AGERPRES)--A commercial agreement was signed in Bucharest, on October 4 between the Government of Romania and the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on goods exchanges and payments in 1981-1985, as well as a commercial protocol for 1981 between the two countries.

For Romania, the documents were signed by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and for Albania by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade.

The documents stipulate an important growth of the mutual goods deliveries as to the current quinquennium. Romania will export to Albania machinery and equipment, products of metallurgy, chemicals, industrial consumer goods and other merchandise. In turn, Albania will deliver to Romania chromium ore and concentrate, oil bitumen, pyrites concentrate, fuel coal, textiles, tinned fish and other consumer goods.

TROFIN HOLDS TALKS WITH TURKISH ENERGY MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU061918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Oct (AGERPRES)--On Monday October 6, Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of mining, oil and geology, received Necdet Seckinoz, secretary of state at the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Turkey, who attends the sixth session of the Joint Romanian-Turkish Working Committee on Cooperation in Mining, Oil and Energy. On the occasion the stage was examined of the fulfillment of cooperation actions with regard to the attainment of the objectives of mutual interest in the field of geology, mining, oil and energy, and new ways were established of developing that cooperation.

'DAYS OF PRC FILM' OPENS CELEBRATING 31ST ANNIVERSARY

AU061142 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] The "Days of the PRC Film" opened on Wednesday at the Sudio Cinema in Bucharest, on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the PRC proclamation.

The gala show presented the motion picture "The Little Flower Hua" inspired from the Chinese people's liberation struggle. Corneliu Leu, director of film studio No 4, delivered an opening speech.

The gala show was attended by Ladislau Hegedus, secretary of state at the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, men of arts and culture and a large number of citizens.

Chen Shuliang, PRC ambassador to Bucharest, members of the PRC Embassy staff, chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in our country and other members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

The "Days of the PRC Film" will also open in Pitesti and Rimnicu Vilcea. Aside from the gala film, the program also includes the following full-length feature films: "The Smile of a Tortured Man" and "A Life for an Idea."

GNA SESSION CONVENED FOR 16 OCTOBER

AU051900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Oct (AGERPRES)--Under decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania the Grand National Assembly is convened in its second session of the eighth legislature on October 16, 1980.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON FRG ELECTION RESULTS

LD061830 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic on the FRG election results:

The victory of the Schmidt-Genscher coalition is significant both for inter-German developments as a whole and for all-embracing developments in Europe, and for further afield too. First and foremost it ensures the existing equilibrium on the continent and probably also fresh openings toward the other German state and East European countries. During the next 4 years the Bonn coalition will have an opportunity to consolidate the European policy of the FRG and to further exert its influence outside Europe. By the logic of events the Schmidt-Genscher victory will play into President Carter's hands when in a month's time he crosses swords with the Republican candidate Reagan.

The victory of the Social Democrats and the liberals has also a great importance for the relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG. Since the Social Democrats and the liberals came into power, relations between the two countries have followed an ascending line in all spheres. Evidence of this is the recent visit by Genscher to Yugoslavia and also by frequent visits at various levels. This favorable development of relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG can be expected also during the next four-year period, particularly as both countries take the stance that good SFRY-FRG relations are an essential factor of European and world stability.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU OF CYPRUS BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD061742 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1144 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)--Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou arrived today on an official visit to Yugoslavia

At the Belgrade airport, the Cyprus president and delegation were greeted by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic and other ranking Yugoslav officials.

Before leaving Nicosia, President Kiprianou expressed the conviction that his visit to Yugoslavia will contribute to the development of cooperation and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Cyprus, cooperation and relations whose form foundations were laid by President Tito and Makarios. Kiprianou said that Yugoslavia has many times shown readiness to give the greatest help to Cyprus and Cyprus is grateful for the support. He pointed out Yugoslavia's activity within the non-aligned movement and the UN. President Kiprianou expressed the hope that the talks that the Cyprus delegation will have with Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic will be very fruitful and contribute to further strengthening ties between the two countries.

Talks With Mijatovic

LD062246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1957 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)--Talks were held in the white Palace in Belgrade, this afternoon between Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Nikolaos Rolandhis, Cyprus foreign minister; and other personalities took part in the talks.

Welcoming the Cypriot president, Cvijetin Mijatovic recalled that friendly and cordial relations between the two countries had been established by President Tito and Archbishop Makarios and that Yugoslavia and Cyprus continued along this path both in bilateral relations and in the consistent application of the policy of nonalignment. Cvijetin Mijatovic expressed special satisfaction that this visit was taking place at a time when the international situation is complex, especially in the Mediterranean and its vicinity. This, he said, placed special duties and responsibilities before the nonaligned countries and made this Yugoslav-Cyprus summit dialogue a necessary one.

President Kiprianou also stressed that President Tito and Archbishop Makarios had laid sound and lasting foundations for the relations between the two countries, and that Cyprus saw Yugoslavia as a friend who had become a friend even before the acquisition of independence by this Mediterranean island, whose inhabitants entertained friendly sentiments toward Yugoslavia.

In the exchange of views which followed the most important aspects of the international situation, especially in the Mediterranean, were touched upon. In this context the two sides discussed in detail the problem of Cyprus and ways to solve it.

President Kiprianou recalled the history of the Cyprus problem and then set forth various aspects for its solution. Speaking of the Republic of Cyprus as one state, the president of Cyprus stressed that the guidelines of the 1977 and 1979 Kiprianou-Denktash agreements represented the basis for the present efforts in the quest for a generally acceptable solution.

In this connection the Cypriot president expressed a measure of hope for possible progress in the present talks between the two Cyprus communities, adding that he invested good will and an open heart into these talks. President Kiprianou spoke in particular of the foreign aspects of the Cyprus problem and of their mutual interdependence in its solution. He added that he wished for a feasible solution which will make it possible for Cyprus to become a bridge of cooperation and friendship in this part of the Mediterranean.

Cvijetin Mijatovic stressed that Yugoslavia had always maintained a principled stand toward the Cyprus question because this question had been exceptionally important for peace and security. A solution was possible only on the principles confirmed by the United Nations and the nonaligned movement which are: independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and the nonaligned position of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Yugoslav side also considers that the guidelines of 1977 and 1979 represent a good basis for successful negotiations between the two communities. It was stressed that the fact that these negotiations had started was a positive move, all the more so as they represented a bright spot in the overall worrying situation in the broader region of the Mediterranean. It was also stressed that a free and secure life of both communities in Cyprus can only be achieved by agreement and without outside interference.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, recalled recent Yugoslav history. Yugoslavia's orientation has always been to build a society in which all nations and nationalities enjoy equality, mutual respect and understanding. Thus, Yugoslavia is now a fraternal, homogenous and united community of several nations and nationalities who, because of this, look with full confidence toward the future.

The two sides also discussed the acute problems of the eastern Mediterranean and Middle East, and in this context, the need for implementation of the sovereign rights of the Palestinian people was stressed. Reference was also made to the worrying situation in the region of the Gulf, the Madrid CSCE meeting and to other issues. In this context it was agreed that the two sides would discuss them in detail in tomorrow's talks.

During the talks special attention was paid to the activities of the nonaligned countries and to the ways whereby the policy of nonalignment, confronted by new circumstances in the present-day aggravated international situation, could respond to its historic task as efficiently as possible.

President Kiprianou confirmed the deep loyalty of Cyprus to the nonaligned movement and its principles and objectives, seeing it, as indeed does Yugoslavia, not only as one of the sound foundations of nonalignment, but also the path realistically leading to peace, security, cooperation and friendship.

This Yugoslav-Cyprus meeting, as all previous meetings, took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship permeated by mutual and full reciprocal respect and trust. As stressed in the quarters of both delegations, this was a dialogue of two long-standing friends who were resolved to further enhance this friendship.

STAMBOLIC, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR PYONGYANG

LD071016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0931 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)--A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) headed by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Petar Stambolic left Belgrade today for Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation will attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL VISITS SWEDEN FOR SECURITY TALKS

LD062220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1739 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Stockholm, 6 Oct (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, headed by Drasko Jurisic the deputy federal secretary, today ended its one week visit to Sweden. The visit took place at the invitation of director of the National Police Council [words indistinct] during the talks between the Yugoslav delegation and a Swedish delgation, the two sides exchanged information on and experiences from the work of the police and the security services in the two countries. Their interest in and readiness for continuing cooperation were reaffirmed.

At a dinner party given in honour of the Yugoslav delegation the Swedish minister of justice, Hakan Winberg, delivered a toast pointing out the importance of the two countries' cooperation in this field as part of the overall Yugoslav-Swedish [words indistinct].

BRITISH DEFENSE CHIEF LEWIN RECEIVED BY MAMULA

LD061952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)--The chief of the British defense staff, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, today arrived for an official and friendly visit of our country and her armed forces. At Batajnica Airport the guest from this friendly country was welcomed by the chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Adm Branko Mamula, and his associates.

Col Alan Steel, British defense and military attache in the SFRY, was also in the welcoming party. Immediately on his arrival in Belgrade, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin had a meeting in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense with his host, Adm Branko Mamula, where talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

The talks in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense were attended by Col Gen Janko Susnjar; Lt Col Generals Veljko Kadijevic, Milisav Nikic and Slobodan Alagic; Vice Adm Miodrag Radosavljevic and by other associates of the Yugoslav People's Army chief of the General Staff. During his stay in Yugosalvia the guest from Great Britain will visit some units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army.

PETKOVSKI CONFERS WITH SOVIET ADMIRAL YAKONSKIY

LD062006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1148 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav assistant secretary for national defence, Lieutenant General Dane Petkovski, today conferred with the Soviet Naval Political Administration first deputy head, Rear-Admiral N.P. Yakonskiy. Rear-Admiral Yakonskiy is heading a delegation of Soviet naval political workers on a visit to the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

ALBANIAN EDUCATION MINISTER CAMI ARRIVES IN PRISTINA

LD062144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1711 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Pristina, 6 Oct (TANJUG)--At the invitation of Dr Imer Jaka, member of the Kosovo Executive Council and Kosovo provincial secretary of education, science and culture, Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived in Pristina today. He is returning the visit which Dr Jaka paid to Albania in December last year.

Today, as reported by the Provincial Secretariat of Information, Dr Imer Jaka and Tefta Cami had talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Sokrat Plaka, Albanian ambassador to Belgrade, took part in the talks. During their stay in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo the guests will visit several organizations of associated labor in the field of education, science and culture and will hold talks on cooperation and possibilities for its extension.

MINIC HOLDS TALKS WITH UPPER VOLTA DELEGATION

LD062156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks today with the delegation of the Progressive Front of Volta (FPV) of Upper Volta, led by Joseph Ki-Zerbo, secretary general of the FPV, which is paying a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Svetozar Durutovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium took part in the talks on the SFRY side. Joseph Ouedraogo, national secretary for political questions and Odor Ouedraogo, official at the FPV Secretariat for International Cooperation took part on the FPV side. In a lengthy, friendly conversation, information was exchanged on the activities of the two parties at the internal and foreign political level. Ki-Zerbo provided more detailed information about his party's tasks, which stem from the decisions of the Second FPV Congress. Both sides pointed out the need to develop and strengthen cooperation between the LCY and the FPV. Reference was also made in the talks to topical international questions, particularly trends in Africa and the situation in the nonaligned movement.

DORONJSKI SPEECH AT LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU032130 Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 80 pp 3-4

[Speech by Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 29 September]

[Text] Belgrade (TANJUG)--We have set up the economic stabilization policy in our society as a firm orientation because it represents, under the present circumstances, the only realistic and acceptable alternative in our socioeconomic development. Its long-term goal is to ensure--by further strengthening the system of socialist self-management and the role of the workers class in controlling the currents of social reproduction--more harmonious relations and trends in social reproduction, and thereby to overcome the increasingly pronounced difficulties and disproportions which we are encountering. It is in this way alone that we will be able objectively to build the material basis for our stable long-term social and economic development.

The results achieved so far show that these processes have begun to penetrate more deeply into the currents of socioeconomic trends and social reproduction. The great social responsibility of the League of Communists for a stable development of our society and for the realization of the historical role of the workers class, requires its constant and active engagement both in solving the problems of longer-term socio-economic development and in solving the current economic problems and overcoming other difficulties.

Fateful Questions of the Present Epoch

We are implementing the economic stabilization policy under complicated circumstances, conditions and limitations. International economic relations and trends are very unfavorable to our stabilization policy. Its implementation is also made more difficult by a worsening of international political relations. On the other hand, internal trends and tendencies show that in certain important sectors we have not been consistent in carrying out the aims and policy agreed on.

If we take into account these circumstances, it is obvious that we must invest even more efforts, determination and initiatives into our social and political--current and long-term--activity, the activity of the League of Communists in particular, in implementing the set goals of economic stabilization. A further deterioration of the domestic economic situation and the inability to redirect economic trends in a positive direction would also have an effect of deterioration in Yugoslavia's international reputation and position in the world. Today, when the demands of the workers' class for fundamental social and economic changes and reforms are increasingly more vociferous and distinct in the world, the LCY must be equal to its task in its historic responsibility, primarily in solving the complex problems of our society and its self-managing development. We will best contribute to this goal if we consistently implement the policy, goals and efforts which we have decided on, confirm them even stronger and continue to develop self-management of workers in associated labor. This, of course, is not solely our problem, but I would say these are the great and fateful problems of the present historic period.

The trend of our dynamic socioeconomic development continues also in the present period. This trend is being accompanied by very diverse, even contradictory aspirations, occurrences and trends. These aspirations, occurrences and trends are continuing this year, but with certain specific features which deserve and demand our greatest attention, analysis and assessment. Their effect must be observed and assessed within the context of the set socioeconomic goals of economic stabilization that we determined in the resolution (and its amendments) for 1980.

This year, we have achieved significant, although not very numerous, economic and working results in the current trends in development. These results are noticeable primarily in associated labor, in those collectives which, despite more difficult operating conditions, have increased and stabilized production and income, in those collectives which saved a large quantity of materials and energy, in which the dynamics of the growth of personal incomes is in accordance with economic stabilization, and which increased economically rational exports of goods and services, and so forth.

Scope for Further Expansion of Exports

We must stress these results particularly in those instances where the achieved economic results in the individual organizations of associated labor also are a factual contribution to the policy of economic stabilization in general, where the increased income of the basic organizations of associated labor is not exclusively the result of a price increase, but rather of better business operations, an increased productivity of labor, a reduction of certain costs, a better utilization of capacities and working time, and saved material and energy.

For this reason certain results of business operations in the first half of this year are stimulating and encouraging. Thus, in the period from 1 January to mid-September, exports increased 33 percent (11.4 percent in real terms), and imports 9 percent (they fell about 11 percent in real terms), and therefore the rate at which imports were covered by exports increased significantly (from 46 percent last year to 56 percent this year). Overheated domestic demand is also gradually calming down. Positive changes are also being noted in a reduction of all kinds of expenditure. This provides scope for a further expansion of exports and for slower imports; but if the growth of production declines more rapidly (in the first 8 month the growth of production amounted to 3.9 percent), this would cause distinct difficulties in exports, employment, the standard of living and other fields of socioeconomic life. For this reason we must follow, analyze and assess the results achieved and the trends more attentively and more comprehensively.

The achieved slower increase in personal incomes is in accordance with the policy of economic stabilization. Thus, our working people demonstrate a great political responsibility and maturity. This also refers to the significant increase in the allocation of money from income for expanding the material basis of labor. These funds increased in the organizations of associated labor--this results from the half-year accounts--by over 76 percent, and funds for reserves increased nearly 50 percent. These facts most eloquently demonstrate that the working people in numerous basic organizations of associated labor act economically in the distribution of net income. We must make efforts so that they will also act in this way in the distribution of overall income, in all its parts, that is in all stages of distribution of social income.

The results achieved in agricultural production, viewed as a whole, are also good. Just as in previous years, this has a positive effect on overall economic trends and trends in economic stabilization. The foreign exchange income from tourism this year is also larger than planned, although we still have not utilized all the opportunities and advantages offered by the tourist economy.

Widely Open the Front of Struggle for Stabilization

All this testifies to important efforts by our society, the workers class and the working people in associated labor who are striving to implement the policy of economic stabilization. The front of struggle for economic stabilization is broad, but it must acquire an even broader social basis. The achieved results are not small, but we must not overrate them. [paragraph continues]

With the measures of the Federal Executive Council and other organs of the federation which we received at the middle of the year, as well as with the accords reached in the SFRY Assembly in agreement with the republics and provinces, we have created favorable conditions for an even broader and more successful social activity in the further implementation and realization of the policy of economic stabilization. It is on this basis that we must continue to strive for the further strengthening of the positive tendencies in our economic trends.

Our society and economy continue to face a number of exceptionally grave problems in the current economic development. As we have assessed on several occasions, these problems are predominantly a consequence of our internal subjective factors, behavior and lack of organization, in addition to being a consequence of the objective reasons and causes that have resulted to a considerable extent from the difficult international economic conditions and trends. Although we have clearly determined the goals of economic stabilization and have confirmed them by political views and decisions, the achieved results are not commensurate with the rather intensive political actions. However, it is becoming evident that still much greater breadth and depth of political action in our society and even stronger participation of all working people and self-managing and sociopolitical factors and their even greater responsibility, striving and efforts for the realization of that policy are required for consistent and unified implementation of that policy, in addition to the relevant measures, regulations and political positions.

Even though considerable improvements have been achieved in our exports in the past months of this year, we cannot conclude on the basis of that fact that our economy has become more capable of and oriented to more dynamic export expansion on a longer-term basis. On the contrary, as matters stand today, it appears that, without further intensification of intervention and stimulative measures in the field of exports, this sector, which is expected to achieve decisive results in stabilizing economic trends, will not be able to achieve that. Production is still not oriented on a long-term basis to exports and to reducing its excessive dependence on imports. The structure of imports has been disrupted this year by equipment imports in excess of the agreed limits, something that has considerably narrowed opportunities to import raw materials and producer goods. There are increasingly evident signs indicating that the difficulties in the supply of the economy with some imported raw materials and producer goods that are important for the vital production, which is essential to maintain the level of industrial production and the supply of consumer goods, threaten to seriously curtail the rate of production and of exports. For this reason, both now and in the future, priority must be given to imports of the necessary raw materials and producer goods.

Functions of Foreign Exchange Market To Be Established More Quickly

Although we have decided in favor of a slower rate of growth--that will apparently be inevitable in the coming plan period--the tendency of an accelerated decline in industrial production may create a number of new problems. It is an unfavorable fact that this tendency is accompanied by a decline in the quality of economic operations. There can be no dilemma for us about the fact that we can only solve the key problems in implementing the stabilization policy by increasing the production of certain goods, improving the quality of economic operations and by growth of incomes.

All that must be pointed out because every effort must be made to realize the agreed policy of the country's balance of payments becuase to exceed the foreseen negative balance of payments directly contradicts the economic stabilization policy and can therefore essentially hamper its realization. Of course, the problems that might appear in the political field also must not be disregarded in this connection.

We must also take into account the very unfavorable social and economic consequences caused by the efforts of banks to ensure, at any price, foreign exchange for regular operations of the organizations of associated labor. Since they have no other opportunities, banks take short-term loans abroad at a very high interest rate (these rates range between 17 and 20 percent). If we do not prevent this practice, the country's indebtedness will further increase, while the cost of domestic production will substantially increase, and become increasingly less competitive on the international market. All this indicates the important and acute need to establish as soon as possible the functioning of a foreign exchange market in the country. This is one of our most important tasks. In our economic and daily social life we have faced for some time the problems of supplying the economy with raw materials and producers goods, and supplying the population with certain agricultural products, food products, medicines and detergents. We have discussed these problems for a long time and we have adopted decisions at various places and forums. Despite certain measures, several decisions, conclusions and agreements, that have undoubtedly produced some positive results, the situation in this field continues to be serious. The negative consequences are greater than efforts and means for their elimination. For instance, are we unable to produce sufficient quantities of certain food products? Let me say immediately that we can produce them and that we can produce even more of them than we need. But until now production has been left to its own devices to a considerable extent and has been unorganized. The sociopolitical communities, the republics, provinces and communes, have failed to make the necessary efforts to calculate their needs for these products and ensure, on that basis, long-term contracts. The sociopolitical communities have also failed to form the necessary reserves. We are not even sufficiently organized to purchase everything that is produced. True, there are also some other problems in this connection that have not been definitely and finally solved. The initiative should be taken at the level of the federation to discuss and coordinate all that and to ensure that the federation's organs will take all those measures and achieve all those accords which are necessary to normalize the situation in the future.

Partial Measures Cannot Provide the Desired Results

Disruptions in reproduction currents and in the field of supply have affected many ties among organizations of associated labor and resulted in violations of self-managing agreements on many business relations and deliveries. On the other hand, increased shortages of some individual goods have incited consumer fever. For this reason the discontent among our working people and citizens has increased.

I believe that the problems in this sector must be perceived in all their depth and all of their consequences. They cannot be solved definitively and finally by any short-term or partial measures. Reliance on such measures cannot yield the necessary and desired results. If we fail to face the supply problems in good time and effectively and permanently solve them, or if the shortages of some products or commodities continue for a long time, all our actions will come under political pressure and consequently solutions to problems will be even more difficult and complex.

All sociopolitical organizations are also dealing with the questions of supply, but they approach them in the same way, and they limit themselves to general statements and explanations of problems or causes. I think that the quality of self-managing organization and organs of sociopolitical communities have also failed us in that field.

The mechanism of the basic self-managing institutions has not been energetically moved to become actively and responsibly engaged in solving these problems. We rely too much on the activity of state organs, behaving as though we only await their decisions and measures. [paragraph continues]

Successful action of sociopolitical organizations, within which everyone would fulfill his share of work and task in an organized manner, efficiently and responsibly, has also failed to materialize. All this shows that our insufficient organization is one of the main subjective causes of shortages in the supply of certain products which we should have provided and can provide.

The shaken morale and confidence in the economy as well as among the working people and citizens over the effectiveness of the measures taken, conclusions drawn and accords concluded also attest to the seriousness of the problems.

Negative Phenomena

The continuation and multiplication of the difficulties in current business operations and functioning of the system, the supply difficulties and shortages in the market result in the manifestation of negative phenomena of violations of legal and self-managing acts, accords and self-managing agreements and norms of economic operations by individuals or some subjective factors of economic operations. Some of them want to make some kind of profits and earn something in the present situation, to take advantage of the situation and to obtain funds in easy and illegal ways, to gain some alleged benefits for their working collectives and so forth. Heavy speculation with goods and raw materials in short supply are frequent.

The forms of bribery and corruption are manifesting themselves more intensively especially in employment, in procurement of various permits and so forth. There have also been instances of some forms of corruption being legalized even in the relations among organizations of associated labor. The aforementioned and other phenomena that threaten to become established in society cause justified discontent among the working people and citizens primarily because the state organs do not prosecute energetically and because the sociopolitical organizations fail to sufficiently condemn and fail to move the responsible organs and the working people into the struggle against this very harmful practice that is alien to socialist society and social morals. Demagoguery is spreading in such a situation and illusions are planted among people about our abilities as regards the standard of living and conditions for a speedy elimination of problems.

Enemies are also joining in these troubles, problems and shortcomings of ours. Although they are not numerous and enjoy no real support among the people, they have now become more active. They take advantage of the real conditions and problems, that irritate the people, to incite doubts about the system and the stabilization policy as well as doubts about the political leadership.

Therefore it is essential for the actions of the League of Communists that we create such a social climate in which the occurrences of violations of laws, agreements and accords and of bribery, corruption and the like will be much more sharply branded publicly and prevented primarily where they take place. It is also important for us to clearly and unambiguously determine the forms and methods of the struggle against these occurrences, and ensure that those responsible will bear all the legal, political, moral and other consequences and sanctions. It is especially important for us to identify also within the League of Communists those who are responsible for these occurrences and to uncompromisingly settle accounts with them.

The very serious differences between the set positions and agreed solutions, on the one hand, and the actual trends and behavior in the market on the other, are one of the big social problems connected with prices and the cost of living.

Data show that in the first 7 months of this year, in comparison with the same period last year, the overall retail price index increased 27.3 percent and the cost of living 27.2 percent. The number of factors contributing to the increase of prices and inflation is constantly expanding, and these factors frequently include those who are constitutionally and legally responsible for the situation in this field and the implementation of the agreed policy. For instance, the instances of the credit-monetary policy deviating from the stabilization goals which in certain periods, including the present time, made possible an excessive growth of the supply of money and credit, will have serious consequences for the agreed and set anti-inflationary policy and the stabilization policy in general.

To Halt the High Tide of Demands for New Prices

Judging by all indications, the field of prices is one of the weakest points in the implementation of the economic policy this year. It is a field in which the agreed solutions and limits are least respected. This demonstrates both the weaknesses of development and the current economic policy, and a certain social climate that originates in the conduct of economic and social factors in the market. Trends and estimates point to the fact that there are no serious signs of a calming of price increases. On the contrary, pressures for an increase in prices continue to intensify even more sharply. This only confirms that a large number of organizations of associated labor, the responsible organs of the sociopolitical communities and other social factors--because the objective market laws are not functioning--must in practice turn toward an increase in prices as the practically exclusive manner for solving difficulties in operations and as the easiest way for increasing income. The increasingly more frequent practice that even within the organizations of associated labor solutions for economic problems are sought in increasing prices in various ways also supports what was said earlier. Despite the fact that a mass increase in prices does not resolve any serious problem or disproportion, this is the most convincing indicator that real income relations are not being established which would be formed in normal commodity trends. These questions also demonstrate that we are not sufficiently persistent in our efforts to overcome current economic problems through a long-term business and income linkage, a division of labor and the quality of operations.

If these tendencies continued, they would--in addition to other unfavorable consequences--practically annul all the expected effects of the devaluation and the economy would fall into even greater and new difficulties and problems. The devaluation has undoubtedly made more difficult the conditions of economic operations of the section of the economy that is oriented to exports. However, we must be clear and resolute in our appraisal that it is not the devaluation that has produced problems and difficulties. They are the result of the old relations in reproduction and of actions that are not in accord with the agreed aims. For that reason we must not tolerate the practice of reacting to the high costs of imported goods by increasingly strong pressures for increases in the prices of domestic goods and services, something that would destroy at an accelerated rate relations that have only been just established, annul the effects of the change in the dinar exchange rate and threaten the goals of the stabilization policy. Disparities are even further deepened as a result of this and all the agreed limits of price increases are exceeded.

We face a difficult political and practical task of halting as much as possible this climate of new demands for higher prices and of reducing them to objective possibilities and limits. We must openly state that a high inflation rate cannot be our orientation in the stabilization policy. Within this problem of inflation we must also seriously review the problem of financing the budgets of all sociopolitical communities because they are also essential sources of inflation and instability. We must base the concept of financing the sociopolitical communities on the elements of the stabilization policy.

Flouting of Agreements and Regulations

The question arises as to whether an unrealistic price policy is not contributing to increasing inflation. The conditions for the functioning of economic instruments and the implementation of economic criteria in the formation of prices will be created by perfecting the self-managing price system and its mechanisms and, what is most important, by ensuring their full effect.

Undoubtedly, one of the reasons for the increase in prices is the very high level of costs in the economy. And for this reason we will not be able to successfully build a self-managing price system if we continue to recognize as production costs everything that does not belong among them. This is one of the reasons why accords and agreements are formally signed, while immediately afterward pressures continue with undiminished force in the organizations of associated labor and the sociopolitical communities to approve higher prices for "their" goods and services, so as to ensure a more favorable position on the market and a higher income. Partial interests thus obtain their illusory self-managing verification. There have even been instances of various forms of evasions of accords and regulations being quietly tolerated by organs of certain sociopolitical communities.

To create a lasting basis for overcoming these problems, we must not only work on strengthening the common and individual responsibility in implementing the agreed price policy, but we must struggle more energetically to politically work out and develop as soon as possible a complete program of transition from the administrative to a self-managing formulation of prices. We will not resolve problems in this way having transferred competences from the federation to the republics, provinces and communes. Thus we have not yet created the necessary conditions for the functioning of self-managing mechanisms and market criteria in this sphere, and for the development of responsibility of associated labor for prices and their coordination.

In this connection, I consider it extremely important that all mechanisms and measures be elaborated which will make it possible for the self-managing agreements and income linkage of the organizations of associated labor to be a vital link in the development of a self-managing price system. This is the road to reducing the present large administrative operations in the field of prices, to remove certain administrative criteria that have come about in this field. In this connection, the responsibility of the communes, towns, republics and provinces and the organs of the federation to implement the agreed price policy within their competences cannot be abolished, but on the contrary, this responsibility must be increased.

Causes

I would like to stress here that the problems, negative phenomena and conduct in the current economic trends that have come to the fore in the mutual relations of economic subjects and the market have, in addition to the prevailing subjective weaknesses, also deeper causes which have been expressed and reproduced for a long time. I will mention only some of these. One of the greatest of them is an unfavorable structure of the economy and its material disharmony. The disharmony between primary production and processing activities exerts a strong pressure on imports and creates disturbances on the domestic market, thus increasing even more our economy's dependence on imports. From this also results a disharmony between the commodity-monetary trends and relations in primary distribution. Large disparities in the prices of products exist in the individual branches and groups. This puts them in a different economic position, irrespective of work and operations. If one adds to this that economic regulators do not operate on the market, that the old market relations are breaking up, that certain uncontrolled trends have emerged on the market, that the foreign exchange market does not function and so forth--then it becomes clear why many of these things occur.

For this reason it is necessary to support and encourage in the broadest possible way all efforts and activities in associated labor and society leading to the establishment of new relations, which will develop and strengthen the responsibility of associated labor for the functioning of the market. In this connection, it is also necessary to support all measures of the state organs which create institutional conditions for establishment and development of such relations in the system of social reproduction.

The aforementioned and other problems in the current economic trends and development have a short-term or long-term effect and different forms of appearance. However, it is obvious that these problems are mutually connected with certain long-term problems of functioning and slow development of the self-managing economic system, problems which directly influence the formation and expression of socioeconomic relations in our society. We have also perceived and assessed these problems earlier. At this moment they are important both from the aspect of implementing economic stabilization and the further development of the system of socialist self-management. These problems also mark the scope of our long-term ideopolitical activity.

Despite the social efforts which must not be underrated in any way, institutions and normative solutions of our self-managing system are slow to begin practical activity. In certain fields trends are even contrary to the adopted aims. It has been demonstrated that the strongest social sources of economic instability are precisely in those spheres where self-managing relations are least developed and least expressed. As a result of the alienation of a large portion of income, workers in associated labor still control and have at their disposal only modest funds of expanded reproduction and accumulation, whereas the major part of income continues to be at the disposal of other social structures, sociopolitical communities, banks and self-managing interest communities, that is, those who do not directly create incomes. These relations originate negative bureaucratic-technocratic practice in the process of all social reproduction and social life as a whole. This is manifested in various phenomena. The working people in organizations of associated labor are at times actually deprived of the disposal of income and of the means of expanded reproduction, as a result of measures and actions of the organs of sociopolitical communities, the managing bodies of banks and interest communities and as a result of various instruments and forced actions that often even assume self-managing forms. Instead of a self-managing pooling of resources on the basis of the principle of joint revenue and income, it is through various forms of evasion of the constitutional and legal norms that efforts are even made to administratively concentrate income for those investment plans and projects that can in no way be considered as being in the direct interest of associated labor.

Essential Sources of Instability

I think that an analysis of the ways and means in which income and funds of expanded reproduction are alienated from the working people in associated labor would be very useful for us. Data shows that the economy bears with increased difficulty the burden of these obligations, and that the ways of seizing and alienating income in all stages of distribution are quite ramified. This prevents the economy from progressing technologically, from linking its income in a self-managing manner, from associating labor and pooling resources more rapidly and from operating in accordance with the needs of the domestic and foreign market.

The essential sources of instability in socioeconomic trends, and of a slowing down in the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations, are to be found in these relations of distribution and control of social income. These relations are actually a product of old relations in reproduction, that is a product of the slow change of this constellation of social forces in which some people control and are masters over the greatest part of social income and accumulation, while others--those who create income and who should struggle for its increase--control only a part of that income.

The position of the workers class in controlling income is today the most important question of our further socioeconomic development, and also the most important political question. The prolongation of the existing situation gives rise to constant sources of dissatisfaction of the working people in associated labor, their critical attitude to the activity of the organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists, and to the measures and activities of the organs of the sociopolitical and other communities. Doubt is even appearing in some places that the self-managing system can effectively resolve the great problems and contradictions of socioeconomic development. In this connection, it is forgotten that these occurrences are not the result of the system, but rather are phenomena which threaten the self-managing system and which reproduce socioeconomic relations which are alien to socialist self-management.

Great Ambitions

The direct consequence of these relations is the gap that has existed for some time between a considerably higher level and dynamic of the growth of expenditures and the real income available. This refers to all kinds of expenditures. The great ambitions of certain sociopolitical communities in investment expenditure have undoubtedly contributed most to overstrained balances of development, to the phenomena of undermining the Yugoslav market's unity, to an increased indebtedness of the organizations of associated labor in the form of a ficticious closure of financial constructions [financijska konstrukcija] and so forth. The gap between the accumulation available in the economy and the overall investments continues to be evident. Although regulations were adopted on limiting noneconomic investments, these investments continue to increase more rapidly than investments in the economy. We have also not given up investments which are without a proper backing.

In view of the fact that investments in general are being slowly reduced, but that their share in the social product has not been reduced, it is evident that the policy of economic stabilization has not been accepted in certain circles, that what is involved here is not only vacillation but also resistance, and even among certain responsible political officials.

In order to tackle this problem more energetically and effectively, we must identify the social roots and the protagonists of tendencies for excessive investments. It is obvious that the initiative for these wishes is not motivated by real social interests. Thick technocratic and bureaucratic heads are behind these phenomena, heads that constantly have grandiose projects before their eyes but have no ear for and neglect the true needs of the people. In the name of an illusory social progress and development things are being done which, in essence, cause the working people's vital interests to suffer. Because of such a development the working people's life is more difficult instead of being easier.

In our social practice, in the League of Communists, in the trade unions and in the Socialist Alliance we must develop activity by activating the basic self-managing institutions, in order to discuss these questions as concretely as possible in associated labor so that the responsible protagonists of such investment policy will defend it in the self-managing interest communities, the delegates assemblies and in other self-managing institutions, so that we will ideopolitically clarify things with them.

We must create all the necessary conditions to enable the self-managing institutions to fully carry out their functions and obligations. At the same time we must demand from them a consistent implementation of those responsibilities to which they are institutionally and normatively obligated. For instance, it is insufficient just to criticize banks that are predominantly directed toward organs of the sociopolitical communities. A very important problem also is to what extent the delegates of associated labor in the self-managing organs of banks wage a struggle and influence the banks to function on self-managing foundations. [paragraph continues]

It is precisely from these delegates that we must demand that they carry out their self-managing duty, while from the managing organs of the banks we must demand that they consistently implement the decisions adopted by the delegates.

If we do not do this, then the entire self-managing mechanism, the sociopolitical organizations and state institutions will not be able to carry out their functions. When we speak today about reducing investments we proceed from the fact that the struggle for the position of the associated working people must be our basic task and preoccupation. When we advocate this, it does not mean that we are against investments in general, since thus we would be against our society's development. However, we cannot support such a share of investments in national income, and we must reduce them within the limits of realistic possibilities. It is also necessary to critically review the regulations dealing with investment construction and, if need be, change them. A reduction of investment, as well as holding common and general expenditures within the limits of income and material possibilities, is absolutely necessary as the key condition to implement the policy of economic stabilization and to develop socialist self-managing relations.

To Preserve the Personal and Social Standard of Living

It is from this aspect and within the framework of the overall policy of economic stabilization that we must assess the policy and tendencies in the field of the workers' standard of living. Our position in this respect must be the preservation of the personal and social standard of living of the working men, especially those who live exclusively on their personal income. Certain self-denials, expressed among other things in the fall of real personal income, are unavoidable in the interest of the stabilization policy. But this must have certain limits. Our first task must be to stop a further fall in real personal income and to create conditions for its gradual increase. Any significant fall in real personal income and in the standard of living, which could appear if the current trends continue, could have a lasting destimulating effect in the struggle for stabilization, and could cause a weakening of the attitude toward work and productivity of labor.

Therefore we must harmonize the personal incomes, and thus the standard of living, with the growth of the productivity of labor and the labor results achieved. In this way we shall affirm the principle of distribution of personal incomes according to the results of work, especially for workers in material production and in all those places where the struggle for income is waged. The question of stimulating the production workers and the creative ones is an essential question of production itself.

Likewise it is very important for the purpose of protecting the standard of living that we have a clearly defined social policy, both in work organizations and in sociopolitical communities. In the struggle for preserving the standard of living, the policy of prices and compensations must play a significant role, especially as regards products of vital importance. Therefore the responsibility of the organs of all sociopolitical communities to determine their social policy is important. It is also indispensable to intensify the struggle against various forms of social differentiation not based on work. We must clearly and precisely define such a policy and present it to the working people, so that they may have clear prospects both as regards their personal and social standard of living and social security, as well as the real possibilities conditioning the growth of their standard of living.

Here I would like to stress a problem which, if we do not resolve it in time, can bring great difficulties in the future. What is involved are the phenomena and tendencies of an autarkic development, a "rounding up" of economic structures in certain regions, composite organizations of associated labor, republics and provinces. I would not mention this had not great and dangerous consequences occurred as a result of this development, such as an isolation of the market, the construction of parallel capacities which are not optimal, etc.

Path of Integration of Our Society

We must examine this problem more thoroughly. On the basis of a sound policy which is suitable to our self-managing society, we must find correct solutions that will be based on our unity, which will be formed and strengthened on the principles of associating labor and pooling resources on income relations. This is the only sound and stable path of integration of our society, the protagonist of which is the workers class. I believe that this problem, in addition to the economic one, has also become a social problem which calls for more precise and much clearer ideopolitical answers and reactions. Autarkic development and conduct, in addition to representing a specific economic anachronism, is the source of social and self-managing conflicts and nonself-managing tendencies. Closed within our narrow frameworks, prospects and views, we would be closed to the objective interests of others and to unity. We would have increasingly greater difficulty in finding a platform for a common determination of goals on the basis of common interests. Such a social climate creates a fertile ground for a strengthening of nationalism. Nationalism would find in this its socioeconomic and material basis and support.

We must be deeply aware of these tendencies, their social substance and consequences. We must wage an energetic struggle against their appearance and expansion. And we will wage the most consistent struggle if in practical life we work on a self-managing division of labor on income principles. We will give a strong impetus to this if we make more consistent and energetic efforts to make the principles of self-management planning--which we adopted and determined--more rapidly the practical manner of adopting our accords and social plans.

If we develop true income relations, then the dinar will go from one republic to another, from one region to another. In this case the dinar will follow its natural, reproduction trends. Such an economically based division of labor leads to an objectification of the process of democratic coordination of interests, and strengthens our unity on the basis of full equality. It is from here that we must proceed in the accords among the republics and provinces, in determining the strategy and policy of their development and of common development. In doing this, it is necessary that the full responsibility of the republics and provinces to coordinate positions on problems of mutual interest and on implementing these accords is expressed. The development policy of the republics and provinces must move within the framework of the policy of economic stabilization, and must be in accordance with its aims.

Political Dimension

Today when we assess that our economic problems are serious and complex, fraught with the danger of further deepening and deteriorating, we bear in mind the fact that these problems have not only an economic consequence, but also a political dimension increasingly expressed in them.

Along with these statements, the questions unavoidably arise: To what extent is the League of Communists--nearly 2 million members-engaged today in implementing the policy of economic stabilization? To what extent does it participate in the daily activity of workers in the organizations of associated labor and in the activity of citizens in local communities? To what extent is it prepared to struggle together with them for an effective solution of the daily problems of life, and to what extent is it prepared to activate its international creative forces and levers of the system?

With Tito we found clear prospects and paths of development, reliable supports for our future. These supports are in the system and institutions of socialist self-management which, in the workers class' hands, are becoming increasingly stronger levers for changing social relations in the direction of the workers class' full control over social reproduction and all social functions. There are many things still to be changed, done and accomplished along this road. In order that the working people may fully control the conditions and results of their work, they must win a new step in this direction at every stage of their development through their direct struggle and daily action, using the institutions and self-managing machinery at their disposal. The League of Communists must, with its consistent ideopolitical struggle and action, forge the ways, open the prospects and break the resistance of the opponents of such aims and programs.

We cannot resolve and overcome the difficulties over a short term. Therefore, in defining the policy of stabilization, we were aware that it would take several years to master these difficulties, and the policy of economic stabilization will remain our orientation for some time. The League of Communists, with the workers class, must therefore find a way out of the difficulties in the direction of expanding the material foundation of self-management and strengthening its role in mastering the entire flow of reproduction. The worst thing would be a situation of uncertainty, expectation or watching on the sidelines. In addition to causing most diverse problems which always lead us back to state interventionism, it would push the League of Communists to the periphery of social events.

A multiplication or even a prevalence of such occurrences would bloc the development of the self-managing system, of the income links among associated labor organizations and of the association of labor and pooling of resources. In a word, associated labor would be made unable to solve these problems in its internal relations in a self-managing way. This would in fact endanger the values which we have set as a lasting guidance.

General Assessments Do Not Solve Concrete Problems

The key battle for solving the said current problems must therefore be waged within associated labor, in production, through more consistent income links and the association of labor and pooling of resources. This is the objective foundation of the integration of the workers class. It is only in this way that we can in practical life develop togetherness, realize common interests and determine the common prospects of development. For the sake of achieving these aims, one must continue in an accelerated way the adoption of further necessary measures which are being prepared for the realization of the set policy of economic stabilization.

Our society as a whole, the working people and the workers class must be shown all the consequences and difficulties which are being brought about by our current economic development, and which are necessarily demanded by the stabilization policy. General assessments and positions will not help much in solving concrete problems. Therefore it must be clear and known to everybody what and how much can be imported and what cannot be, what we shall have to renounce. The working people must also know why they must make sacrifices and what it is that they can count upon tomorrow.

For a working man, the sense of stabilization can only exist in that he makes sacrifices today so that he may live better and in a more stable way tomorrow. Therefore, when it is a matter of shortages of some goods, for instance, he must know what he will have to give up for some time to come, as required by international market trends and our abilities, and he must know which shortage will be eliminated through a removal of our internal shortcomings and how this will be done. We cannot solve everything at once, but in those cases where all the conditions are present, we must take energetic measures to eliminate the problems.

We must clearly say and even repeat several times that the economic stabilization policy also demands changes in, or rather adjustments of our everyday behavior and activities. It demands that for a time we should get used to, if necessary, living under conditions of limited energy fuels, raw materials, limited foreign exchange and import possibilities, and more modest spending means--which is to say that we must spend only as much as we earn. Under these conditions, the available means and potentials, and above all the income available, must be used and utilized in the most economical and purposeful way.

In order to eliminate the conditions which stimulate associated labor to turn to state organs and political factors and press for solutions of certain current problems, we must activate the self-managing institutions and machinery much more quickly and must complement them where necessary. With the intensification of economic problems, ideological positions and views that we can solve them only through state measures are appearing again. Under conditions when we lack a sufficiently developed self-managing machinery capable of efficient operation, economic statism and bureaucratism, with its paternalistic solutions and alternatives, will always appear. The solutions of other systems are also being offered.

The State as a Function of Associated Labor

The concept of the state confronting associated labor is also unacceptable ideologically. We cannot expect the executive and administrative organs to be the only ones to struggle for consistent application of the system. The system is applied and developed above all by the working people in their self-managing institutions, but that does not mean that the state organs can or may avoid their responsibilities in the application of the system. Criticizing these occurrences, we must at the same time develop the constitutional functions of the state organs, for it is certain that in the process of our self-managing development we shall not be able to get rid of the role of the state for a long time to come, but is essential that it should be a function of associated labor as we have prescribed the constitution and laws.

However, we must proceed from the premise that we take unavoidable administrative measures with much thought, with an effect and purpose of short duration, with the intention to change them quickly and to substitute self-managing relations for them. These measures must be under a strong social and self-managing control. Such machinery is institutionalized in our country, but it is not yet fully effective. This is the basic problem of our experience now.

A number of questions which we are confronting now can be solved most efficiently by associated labor, at the social and self-managing grassroots level. Therefore the League of Communists itself must become most directly and most concretely involved in an even more energetic development of full self-managing responsibility in the society and economy, and an enhancement of self-managing institutions and practice. It is only on this basis that one can further build and develop the self-managing consciousness of the workers class. In this respect it is essential that a critical attitude toward one's own shortcomings be developed within the League of Communists too.

The League of Communists can take a more resolute initiative and transform the stabilization actions into a movement of working masses only if it succeeds, in concrete and everyday questions, in inspiring working people to replace and get rid of administrative forms of decisionmaking, through the activation of basic self-managing institutions and through the delegate system. The social bases of statism will be most effectively destroyed through such a practice. [paragraph continues]

The subject of stablization must therefore be constantly on the agenda of the League of Communists. The conclusions of the Central Committee Presidium of November last year, adopted by the Central Committee, remain as further instructions for action and an obligation of all leadership and organizations of the League of Communists. The matters we are discussing today lie precisely on the line of realizing these conclusions.

Responsible Tasks of the League of Communists

The League of Communists may preserve its political influence and be the moving force only if it takes the offensive in all fields of economic and social life and work, if it is involved in all actions and not outside them, if it contributes with its activities to the further development of the system of socialist self-management. It is not enough for the League of Communists merely to recite the Constitution, the Associated Labor Law and its well-known political positions. The League of Communists must also provide answers to new questions in the development of self-management. Therefore we must strengthen and constantly develop our creative work in advancing the system of socio-economic relations. The League of Communists must create with its political activities conditions and room for constant advance in the development of our society, both in material development and in the development of self-management, even if only step by step. Therefore it is now expected of the League of Communists to stand united and firm behind the economic stabilization policy and to struggle for it consistently.

In such complex and serious economic problems, the League of Communists has a very responsible task to ensure that the working people and citizens perceive the real prospects of these problems being overcome on the path of development of the system of socialist self-management. In all our activities we must fight for and achieve a strengthening and enhancement of self-managing institutions instead of their weakening. Unless such prospects are clear to all of us, one must certainly expect a further maintenance and even aggravation of the problems of economic instability and social distortions in society.

Another essential aspect of solving these problems is to develop the awareness that the problems of the current development and economic stabilization policy can only be solved on objective foundations, which means by respecting and accepting the objective economic laws of development. Even the further development of self-managing production relations is essentially conditioned by the extend to which the economic motives of economic operations and the effects of economic laws in earning income will be strengthened. Therefore we must frankly say that administrative voluntarism (even if it is manifested in associated labor) cannot be a substitution for objective economic and market laws. When such an approach and truths are accepted more widely, we will remove many difficulties and irrationalities which we have created ourselves. We will develop production which has realistic economic prospects and priority. We will take the productivity of labor as the basic factor for increased income and the motive of economic behavior, and the artificial barriers and frontiers for goods and money will be really broken and eliminated. We will then build the material foundation of our community and the prospects of our economic development much more easily.

Our stabilization program must establish and respect priorities in meeting the basic requirements of the country and the development requirements of certain activities, and develop to the maximum our production on the basis of domestic raw materials and energy resources.

We Must Urgently Solve the Problems of Shortage

The goods which we can produce in sufficient quantities for domestic requirements and even for exports must not be in short supply in the future. [paragraph continues]

We must also urgently solve the problem of shortages of medicines and detergents, for this is growing into an ever more acute and widespread social problem. The production of food, coal and other goods can be stabilized at much higher level. In other words, we must turn more resolutely toward a more intensive development of those sectors whose expansion means a lasting contribution to the policy of economic stabilization as a whole. This lies in our hands and we must ensure it. This policy can only be a joint policy which we have firmly and sincerely agreed upon. We can attain it if we eliminate pronounced partial interests, petty practices and pragmatism from our agreements. Here we need not ask anybody for any special sacrifices but only for efforts to find and determine the objective basis of a long-term development policy based on lasting common interests. This is the biggest task of our accords and agreements on the new medium-term development plan. The prospects set by this plan must be realistic, commonly agreed upon and objectively possible. We should not get into a situation where we set aims which are above our real possibilities. By that we would deepen the conflict between decisions and practice.

Approaching these problems in the League of Communists, we must constantly face the full truth about our economic, political and social situation. As much as we may be aware that it is complicated and difficult to affect changes in what exists, we must in this situation, as in all others, remain firmly consistent to our ideopolitical and social orientation. We must energetically struggle for what we have set as our aim and what we have already built. We must not renounce anything, and must not generate doubts about the ability to achieve it. This is the only way to be sure of the full support of our working people for what we are fighting for and what is our historical debt and obligation.

Comrades, at this session we decided to discuss the current ideopolitical questions on realization of the economic stabilization policy. Questions of our future medium-term development will be discussed at the next session of the Central Committee. Therefore they have not been mentioned in my report, Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said.

MACEDONIA LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

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[Excerpts] Skopje, 6 Oct (TANJUG)--The 10th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, which was held in Skopje today, was devoted to tasks of the Macedonia League of Communists in development and the further socialist self-managing transformation of agriculture and rural areas. At the session, presided over by Angel Cemerski, the members of the Central Committee adopted conclusions which call on communists to be ideologically-politically involved even more extensively and to coordinate the activity of all sociopolitical organizations in order to overcome existing problems and to achieve even better results in the self-management and socialist transformation of agriculture and the rural areas.

The Macedonia League of Communists Central Committee adopted a decision at today's session reducing the cost of membership for all categories of membership.

In setting out our tasks for the further socialist transformation of agriculture and the rural areas, said Dusan Veljkovic, member of the Macedonia League of Communists Central Committee Presidium in his introductory report, we proceed from the fact that during the past we enjoyed the dynamic development of agriculture, as well as from the fact that in the future, too, the intensive development of this sphere will remain a goal in Macedonia's overall material and social development.

Stressing the results achieved in the development of agriculture and rural areas, Veljkovic said that at the same time we must note that we are also confronted with serious problems which we must consider in a more organized way and solve more efficiently.

Three groups of problems were outlined in the introductory report as being the most important. The underutilization of production capabilities and capacities, particularly in the private sector, was one.

A disparity between primary production and the industrial processing of agricultural products represents the second group of problems.

The third group of problems is in the sphere of turnover of agricultural products and in Dusan Veljkovic's assessment, this has very negative, if not the most unfavorable, effect on the economic position and development of agriculture in Macedonia. All producers and trade organizations are involved in wholesale and retail trade. Each one of them acts independently, through its own commercial services and representative offices. Up to now, all efforts to secure a joint approach have not produced the results expected.

The development of agriculture in Macedonia in the medium term is also lagging behind the planned growth rate in the private sector, where a token increase has been realized. In the last few years production has been plagued with extreme fluctuations; the large discrepancy between what was planned and what was realized is particularly evident in the production of sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, corn and some other crops.

The complex problems of supplying the population with basic food and other products, which have been manifested in recent months in the most drastic way, have clearly shown us the structural disproportions in food production, Veljkovic emphasized. It demonstrated to us the consequences of autarchic development, insufficient growth and income-based linking, lack of organization in the sphere of trade and its insufficient income-based linking with production.

As the Central Committee session continued there was a broad debate in which the significant role of the League of Communists in the development of agriculture and of self-managing socialist transformation of the village was stressed.

Todor Neveselvo pointed out in particular the need for better utilization of the agricultural capacities, especially of irrigation systems, which are at present used only 60 percent.

Bosko Jacoski pointed out individual weaknesses in the self-managing organization of agriculture, in particular the danger of isolating individual units within branches and municipalities, which creates conditions favorable for duplication of activities, for uncoordinated planning, for monopolization and similar phenomena. The pooling of land and labor should be encouraged in the first place by agricultural cooperatives, this being their main task.

Taking part in the debate, Kiro Gligorov stressed that in the development of agriculture and of the village, the social structure of the village population, too, had changed and one had to count on a decrease in its number in the future. Its significance, however, has not diminished, because by the end of the next decade it will feed as much as four-fifths of the population.

The session also decided to decrease the amount of party membership fees; over 113,000 members of the League of Communists of Macedonia will pay a lower membership fee. The proposal to change the fee proceeds from the need for stabilization and saving as well as from the need to use rationally the funds derived from membership fees. The lowest fee of 1 dinar will continue to be paid by schoolchildren, students, housewives and the temporarily unemployed.

Angel Cemerski, president of the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee also took part in the debate at the 10th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia. Closing the debate, which had been devoted to the tasks of the League of Communists in the development and further socialist transformation of agriculture and the village, Cemerski stressed that in the next 10 years the backbone of the development of Macedonia will be the development of agriculture and the power industry. Cemerski spoke at length about economic policy, investments and agriculture as well as about the further development of the private production sector. Cemerski devoted a part of his speech to the tasks of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations in the further advancement and self-managing and socialist transformation of agriculture and the village.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA TO RAISE MEAT PRICES 6 OCT

LD062020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Summary] Sarajevo, 5 Oct (TANJUG)--At last session, the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed meat supplies to the republic's markets, and retail meat prices. In view of the fact that new producer-sale meat prices had been laid down for the country and that retail meat prices had been increased in all other republics and provinces, the Executive Council--to ensure normal meat market supplies--adopted a decision on more precise criteria and conditions for the formation of retail prices of fresh meat. On the basis of this decision appropriate municipal organs will establish a ceiling on the retail prices of meat, to be applied from 6 October, with the proviso that retail price increases do not exceed 31 percent in the case of beef, 28 percent for veal, 42 percent for mutton, 29 percent for pork and 22 percent for poultry meat, compared with present retail meat prices.

BRIEFS

AUTUMN SOWING PROGRAM--Belgrade, 4 Oct (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government yesterday adopted a programme of autumn sowing according to which cereals and industrial crops will be sown on 1,985,000 hectares of cultivable land, or 10 percent more than last year. Most area--1,714,500 hectares--will be sown with wheat and is expected to yield about 6 million tons of wheat. By realizing this programme of wheat sowing in Yugoslavia, all domestic needs should be satisfied next year. In order to ensure wheat sowing on large areas, the Yugoslav Government has already passed a number of incentive measures, the most important being an increase in purchase prices of wheat for 1981. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0936 GMT 4 Oct 80 LD]